REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,185.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1872, at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	4
„ Carwar	26	„ Galle	5
„ Mangalore	27	„ Negapatam	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Madras	11
„ Calicut	29	„ Cocanada	13
„ Beypore	29	„ Visagapatam	14
March.		„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Cochin	1	„ Gopaulpore	15
„ Alleppey	2	„ False Point	16
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

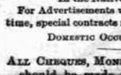
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	27
„ Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	29
Arrive Guadur	6	„ Bushire	29
„ Muscat	8	„ Linga	27
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	14	April.	
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorum.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorum, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates are—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain Nerney, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22ND FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class ..... Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482	tons, to sail	10th March.
Virago	1820	„ „	26th „
Como	1500	„ „	29th „
Palermo	1500	„ „	31st „
Ubrico	1539	„ „	7th April.
Othello	3000	„ „	12th May.

and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Including Wines.	Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£5		
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	23	9		
Alexandria	39	25	9-10		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents for the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,329 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

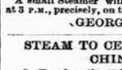
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for [illegible]

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

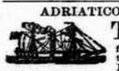
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. BEHAR (1,723 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched to CHINA, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	20	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	20
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	„ 30
To Port Said	„ 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,420 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyd's, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15TH MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	„ 30
1st Class to Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 especially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	„ 30
To Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and AURORA, 3,3.8 Tons, 4.0 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively, and Steamer Sulina.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight. (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

Ex STEAMER ORLANDO.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have received, ex ORLANDO, a further supply of BASS'S BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 5 doz. Quarts and 6 doz. Pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

[illegible] Jewellery, comprising past Master's Presentation [illegible] Master's, R. and K. Pateea, Knight of Malta [illegible] Mariner's Jewels, Knight Templar's Stars, excellent Masonic Jewels, R. C. K. Stars with Serpent and Cross.

ENLARGING CAMERA.

A Magnificent Solar Camera for enlarging Photographs to 14 feet.

A good second-hand Billiard Table in good order, with lamps, cue, balls, &c., complete.

A few dozen 2½ and 4½ lbs. Tins Australian Butter quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

82, Cornhill, London.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold, Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo; Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Reports &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication [illegible] week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship MIDDLESEX, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward their ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers MIGFIELD from Clyde, and LORNE from Loudon, due beginning of March.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PERTH, ADA, a d BUTTON, have been SOLD. The latter Steamer is nearly due.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent for Messrs. Jas. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

MEMBERS of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, NATIVE GENTLEMEN, NATIVE PRIESTS, and OTHERS interested in obtaining an accurate CENSUS are earnestly requested to co-operate in obtaining this desirable object by explaining to their PATIENTS, DEPENDENTS, and OTHERS among the POORER CLASSES with whom they may be brought in contact the true objects of a Census, urging how may in this way be rendered, and the Municipal Commissioner confidently hopes that this assistance will be given.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

17th February 1872.

TOOLSEE WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain WORKS at TOOLSEE in connection with the Water Works. Plans, Specification, Bills of Quantities, &c., can in part be seen and obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 23rd instant.

Tenders should be addressed and sent in to the Acting Municipal commissioner not later than the 4th proximo.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

FOR SALE—PRICE, 2,400 RUPEES—The property of an Officer leaving Bombay, a NEARLY NEW ROOMY CARRIAGE, by Thrupp and Maberly, with pair of fine, well-paced AUSTRALIAN HORSES, HARNESS complete, and also nearly new,—the whole forming a handsome turn-out. Apply Col. Smith, R.A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, JAUNAY'S CHAMPAGNE at the following REDUCED PRICES to close an account, viz. :—

Rs. 30 per doz. Quarts, Rs. 15 per doz. Pints.

Also,

AMONTILLADO SHERRY at Rs. 25 per doz.

STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—

Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)	Rs.	49 per doz. quarts.	
Ditto Ditto	„	42 per 2 doz. pints.	

STILL HOCKS :—

Laubenheimer	15	„	„
Liebfraumilch	20	„	„
Steinwein	20	„	„
Rudesheimer	24	„	„
Johannisberger	30	„	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	30	„	„
Do. do. Blue capsule	45	„	„

SPARKLING :—

Hock	15	„	„
Moselle	15	„	„

CLARETS :—

St. Estephe	15	„	„
Vray Canon	18	„	„
Chateau Larose	22	„	„
Chateau Leoville	24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	28	„	„

BRANDY :—

Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20	per doz. qts.	
H. and C. Bisquit	22	„	„
G. Martineau	22	„	„
Blanchy Frères	22	„	„
Gautier Frères,	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.		

ITALIAN WINES :—

Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	14	„	„
Bracciotto	14	„	„
Barolo	14	„	„
Neuilio	14	„	„
Passito	14	„	„

Italian Wine, in casks of about 30 galls., „ 160

VERMOUTH :—

At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.

BEER :—

H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	5	per doz. qts.	
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	6	„	„

MAAGBITTER :—

Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—

Carriage Candles 6½ as. per packet of 6.

In small boxes of 24 packets.

CHEESE :—

Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.			
Green „ 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.			

ITALIAN FIGS :—

In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.

In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 „

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, February, 1872.

REAL TURKEY TOBACCO, for Cigarettes ;

IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT Cash, Rs. 2 ; Credit, Rs. 2-4.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.—WANTED, a competent DRAFTSMAN. Must be able to plot neatly from Field Books and draw from Pencil Sketches. One with previous experience on Railway Works and a knowledge of English preferred. Salary Rs. 80 per month, with an allowance of Rs. 24 for Travelling. Copies of Testimonials and Specimens of Work (which will not be returned) to be sent at once prepaid to

T. TENISON RYAN, C.E., Executive Engineer, Khanpoor Division, I. V. S. Railway, Khanpoor, Bhawulpore State.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Velvar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at 8mn 1 Colabe, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoin ng the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Moody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

NOTICES.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. E. D'ALLENS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

BOMBAY CITY MISSION—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will (D. V.) be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-15 P.M. All interested are invited to attend.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., H. M.'s Steam Tugs JORAWUR, SPITFIRE and Schooner FANNY. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE Lieut. late I. N.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

MISLAID or LOST in 1864 or 1865, from the Office of the late Mr. William H. Crawford, Solicitor, a CERTIFICATE for eight BRITISH AND EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY'S SHARES, numbered 782 to 789, originally granted in the name of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR.

The public are warned against advancing money or in any way taking these Shares as securities. Any one who can give information regarding the above is requested to intimate the same, in writing, to A. RUSTOMJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at noon, a quantity of NEW BOLTS and PLATES, COPPER, in lots of small quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Also a quantity of COAL DUST. For Terms of Sale and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

BUSINESS with AUSTRIA, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the COTTON TRADE, now residing in Vienna, is desirous to JOIN an ENGLISH or CONTINENTAL EXPORT FIRM of first-rate standing as RESIDENT MANAGER in Bombay.

Perfect knowledge of the consumption in Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, &c., personal acquaintances among Spinners &c. in all Continental cotton places as well as in England are offered. Best references can be given and are required.

Applications, Sub. H. F. 400, will kindly be forwarded through Mrs FANNY SPEISER, Vienna, 16, Landscheimgasse

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS LIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE FORT.

TWELVE BOYS are wanted for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. They must have good Voices, and be able to attend the Services and the Practices regularly.

They will be divided into three classes, according to merit, and will receive per mensem the following remuneration :—

1st class	Rs. 10 each.
2nd do.	„ 7 „
3rd do	„ 4 „

Annual Prizes will also be given for Good Conduct and to the best Singer.

Applications to be made in person at the Cathedral Vestry any morning at 8 o'clock.

W. MAULE, Senior Chaplain.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped the Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYH

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Shares firmer, and Government Paper rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	685
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	255
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
12,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,415
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	113
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	755
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43·10	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	195·5	do.	Do. New Shares

236 nl. 126 125 340 1,415 113 755 340

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co	1,410
600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,640
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	836
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	199
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,775
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,930
1,930	1,000	all	200	Morarjee Spinning	880
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	3,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
250	1,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2, 00	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,000
200	500	all	50ps.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,8.0	all	40	* Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	2,000	all	200	* Dhuel Indian Press Co	3,100
150	2,500	all	1000	* Fort Press Co	9,650
200	2,0 0	1,900	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,075
200	1,000	all	200	French Press Co	875
			225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,300
			75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
			100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	930
			60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
			250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
			Nil.	Ranwelly Press Co	1,000
			250	* Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
			...	Broach Cotton Co	1,000

* per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
Bank's	At sight	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	98½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	99½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent 109

New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 101¼ to 101½

Four per cent ... ... 98½ to 99

Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 105

Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97 ... ... 103½

15 years' Debenture Loans 109

1st years' do. do. 107

5 years' do. do. 103

Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate 110

Do. Do. Market Rate 110

New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ... 91½

New French Loan (fully paid-up) 93½

Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 69

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms on Saturday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings (fine)	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 7 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 14 0
650	" " "	40 " 39 " 6 lbs.	4 5 3
500	" " "	45 " 39 " 7 lbs.	5 0 0
500	" " "	45 " 39 " 7 lbs.	5 1 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 " 8 lbs.	5 15 0
2,500	" " Jaconets	40 " 20 " 2½ lbs.	1 15 6
3,000	" " "	40 " 20 " 2½ lbs.	2 2 0
1,000	" T. Cloths (B.E.)	29 " 24 " 4 lbs.	2 7 0
650	" White Shirtings	36 " 40 "	6 2 0
50	" " "	36 " 40 "	6 0 0
50	" " "	36 " 40 "	6 6 0
50	" " "	36 " 40 "	6 12 0
1,000	" Dyed Cambrics	24 " 28 "	2 13 6

COTTON.

125	candies New Comrawuttee (full pressed)	...	Rs. 266
50	" " Broach M.G. (ready)	...	" 283
200	" " "	...	" 282½
100	" " "	...	" 284½
250	" " (45 days)	...	" 280-82
25	" " Agra (ready)	...	" 267
100	" " Dholleral (10th May)	...	" 256
125	" " (20th May)	...	" 256
100	" "	...	" 257
25	" " Khandeish (ready)	...	" 262
125	" " Broach	...	" 263-65
125	" " "	...	" 265
500	" " Barsee (45 days)	...	" 268
50	" " Verumgaum (30th April)	...	" 253½
25	" Old Barsee (W. selection)	...	" 230

YARN.

25 bales Coloured, No. 30/40 ... ... As. 14¼

METALS.

500 Cwts. Yellow Metal Braziers ... ... As. 39½

1,000 " Steel in Tube ... ... " 7¾

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Mofassilite, 2,050 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 100 drums linseed oil, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.

Orlando (s), 61 bales paper, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.; 1 case false gold thread, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 20 cases paper, Volkart Brothers; 149 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 6 cases port wine, 6 cases claret, 12 cases brandy, 12 cases champagne, and 8 cases sundries, Manjee Cowrejee & Co.

Ada (s), 3,951 casks hard spelter, A. Cursetjee Daly; 8 cases [illegible], Stenhouse & Co.; 15 cases candles, John S. Elmore [illegible]; 50 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible] Curaçoa, 7 cases maraquino, 25 cases brandy, 25 cases [illegible], and 12 cases champagne, Ardaseer Jamsetjee; 90 cases claret, R. L. Southern & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 605 bundles coir yarn, Gheerdhur Mooljee; 40 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria.

Manila, 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Undaunted, 19 bales cotton Lulloobhoy Gopaldas; 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Bella Maria, 129 bags saltpetre, Luckmedass Sewjee.

Prince Patrick, 5 bales hides, A. S. A. Cadur; 800 bags galls, Ahmed Jooseph.

Prince Leopold, 500 bundles galls, Megjee Poonjee; 200 bundles hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Westminster, 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Astrate, 300 cwts. horns, Seedick Hajee Oosman.

Durham (s), 102 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co.; 5 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 60 bales cotton, Morarjee Virchund; 50 bales wool, Farnham & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Vuria.

Stirling (s), 21 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 25 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 50 bales wool, Nesservanjee Manockjee & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber.

Orlando (s), 91 bales cotton, C. S. Nandershaw; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 45 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co.

Peshawur (s), 200 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 250 bales wool, Lyon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malabar, 15 packages coffee, Dawood Hasson.

Mirzapore (s), 1 case shawls, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.

Ada (s), 43 cases gum, and 23 cases olibanum, Ladick Dattoo; 9 cases peacock feathers, S. S. Monsel & Co.; 1 case shawls, Sawoomul Sabharam; 33 robbins jumalgota, Dawood Hasson.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peshawur (s), 80 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR GENOA.

Peshawur (s), 250 bales cotton, H. Casson & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

Mirzapore (s), 2 bundles shawls, H. Z. Abadin.

Peshawur (s), 50 jottas black pepper, Sedick Meer.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore (s), 1 case coffee, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 120 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 92 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 47 cases khismiss, Gowabhoy Sonjee; 155 bundles sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 25 bundles fishmaws, and 257 bundles sharkfins, Khuljan Abdoola; 107 bales white twist, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 11 bags E. teeth, Curimbhoy Ebram; 122 bundles sharkfins, Ludha Dewjee.

Columbian (s), 105 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoossain & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICE—17TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th February, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th February, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th February, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th February, 7-34 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 2 hours 6 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th February, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th February, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 46	0 10
" Kurrachee	1 5	0 4
" Madras	1 31	0 9
" Galle	11 23	9 6

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17TH Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th Feb., 7-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Feb., 6-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th Feb., 7-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Feb., 7-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fao; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 0d.
	Coffee	£3 15s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Red Gauntlet (s)	Mann	Calcutta, Feb. 7.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Grant	Suez, Feb. 4.
	Middlesex	Massey	Mauritius, Dec. 30.
	Hydroos	Nacoda	Jaffna, Jan. 7.
18	Ajax (s)	Hillman	London, Oct. 18.
	Oberon	Strickland	Liverpool, Oct. 31.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Goa, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Nachimoff (s)	Greeks	Odessa.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Gos.
18	Coriolan	Bennin	Queenstown.

The following vessels began to load for Bombay last:—

Steamer Peshawur, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Aden and Suez.

HOOGHLY.

Feb. ARRIVAL.

15 Killarney (s) ..... O'Neill ..... London, Jan. 7.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVAL.

15 Prince Waldemar ..... Covelong.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 17th Feb., 3 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay arrived.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Purvis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Ferguson, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.

Montgomery, Lieutenant, Paymaster, Deolalee Depot, on leave, from Deolalee.

Baugh, Bt. Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Bengal.

Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on duty, from Bangalore.

Harris, Captain, 42nd Madras Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ellichpoor.

Bloomfield, Bt. Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

Wood, Captain, 56th Foot, to join, to Poona.

Byres, Captain, 2nd Native Infantry, to join, to Poona.

Lloyd, Captain, Political Department, on leave, to Rajkote.

FEBRUARY 18.

Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Baroda.

Sadlier, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Dela Voye, Lieutenant, 56th Foot, on duty, to Poona.

The following officers will sail to-day for England per P. & O. Co's s. s. Mirzapore:—

Evans, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.

Baugh, Bt. Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave.

Knapp, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Surg. C. J. F. McDowall, Indian Medical Service, 8th Feb. 1872.

Lt. and Brevet Capt. F. T. Humfrey, S. C., 11th Feb. 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following transfer:—

Ensign Hogg will travel on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard test:—

108th Foot.—Lt. and Adjt. A. Munro, Lt. J. W. Wray, Private James Burke, Private John H. Montague, Private James Bourke.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surg. Henry Stannard.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from 1st Jan. 1872:—

13th Regt. N. I.—Jemedar Sulimonjee Sutkajee to be Native Adjt., vice Jemedar Lodee Doobay, promoted.

The Officer Comdg. 4th Regt. N. I. has permission to detach a party, (1 native officer, 1 havildar, and 3 privates) to recruit in the Deccan.

The Officer Comdg. 23rd Regt. N. I., has permission to detach a party (1 jemedar and 2 privates) to recruit in the Concan.

Sowar Bhadoor Khan, late of Poona Horse, is admitted to an injury pension 3rd degree at Rs. 5-4 per mensem in lieu of the ordinary pension granted him in G. O. C. No. 8.5 of 13th Dec. last.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Batn.)—Lt. D. F. B. Webster, from 9th to 22nd Feb. 1872, on medical certificate.

Royal Sappers and Miners.—Condr. E. T. Fox, to Bombay, from 21st Feb. to 21st March 1872, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Govt. has decided on the claims of the undermentioned unfit:—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Subedar Bhickmeter Tanmeter, to be pensioned on Rs. 25 per mensem at Regimental Head Quarters.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 13.)

Mr. T. Von D. Hardinge, Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, from 2nd Feb. 1872, inclusive.

Mr. E. Turner, Acting Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Kurnool, is granted privilege leave for three months, under sec. 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Mr. H. R. Farmer, Asst. to the Collr and Mag. of the Chingleput District, is granted leave for one month.

Capt. H. M. Vibart, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, is granted one month's privilege.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Edward Story, to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Cuddapah.

Mr. Andrew John Stuart, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and and Mag. of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of the Godavery District during the employment of Mr. McGuire on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Stancock, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, in succession to Mr. Stuart.

Mr. Francis Culling Carr, to be Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore, in succession to Mr. Walhouse, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr. Blair on leave, or until further orders.

The Hon. James Chisholm St. Clair to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Chingleput, in succession to Mr. Carr, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore during the employment of Mr. Carr on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Octavius Butler Irvine, to act as Civil and Session Judge of North Arcot, in succession to Mr. St. Clair, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Coimbatore during the employment of Webster on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, to be Principal Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, in succession to Mr. Best, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Best on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Samuel Trant McCarthy, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Nellore during the absence of Mr. Hughesdon on leave, or until further orders.

The above appointments are to have effect from the date of Mr. Walhouse's retirement.

Maj. G. B. Bowen, Acting Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras, assumed charge of his duties from Maj. W. S. Drever on the afternoon of 31st Jan. 1872.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. (Bt. Maj.) S. H. E. Chamier (Roya: Madras) Artillery Comdt. No. 1 Horse Field Batt., Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough for two years under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. C. V. Gordon, of the S. C., Wing Officer 12th Regt. N. I., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras. This officer being recommended by a medical board, is entitled to any passage allawance, &c., payable from the Military Fund.

Maj. G. V. Law, of the S. C., Ex. Engr., P. W. D., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Asst. Surg. C. R. G. Parker, in medical charge, 12th Regt. N. I., on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868 and to embark from Calcutta. This officer, being recommended by a Medical Board, is entitled to any passage allowance, &c., payable from the Medical Fund.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 7th February 1872.

Major W. Hands, S. C., A. de C. to the officer commanding Pegu Div., will conduct the duties of the Deputy Judge Advocate, Pegu Div., during Lt.-Col. Power's absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

Capt. R. C. Budd, 1st Wing Sub. 14th N. I., is removed from his appointment, and will remain 'Attached' to the regiment until further orders.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Col. R. T. Snow, S. C., to genl. duty, Bangalore.

Col. E. W. Boudier, (Europe) Comdt. 34th L. I. to Offg. Comdt. 31st L. I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Harkness.

Col. W. Crewe, S.-C., to genl. duty, Madras. (This cancels his posting on 18th Jan. last.)

Lt.-Col. W. Graves from Offg. 2nd in Cond. and Wing Officer 14th N. I., to general duty, Rangoon, on relief by Col. Decy.

Major A. T. Baldwin, S. C., from genl. duty, Rangoon, to genl. duty, Madras, with effect from date of embarkation.

Capt G. Thomas from attached 26th N.I. to 1st Wing Sub. 14th N.I., vice Budd, removed.

Lt. C. E. L. Eastall from attached 26th N. I. to 2nd Wing Sub. 7th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant G. M. J. Moore, 20th Brigade, from 16th to 31st January 1872—Mount, private affairs.

Royal Arty.—Lt. P. K. L. Beaver, 23rd Brig., for two months, from 2nd Feb. 1872, Mount, s.c.

Royal Arty.—Lt. G. G. Monck-Mason, 5th Brig., for two months, from 1st Feb. 1872, or date of departure, Bangalore, s.c.

16th Lancers.—Surg. C. A. Innes, M.D., from the 15th Feb. to 15th June 1872, Madras and Bangalore, private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Lt. F. A. Baines, Adjt., from 1st Feb. 1872, or date of departure for one month, Madras, s. c.

76th Foot.—Lt. C. J. E. Rhenius, from 29th Jan. 1872, or date of departure, for 4 months, Madras, s.c.

Staff Corps.—Capt. G. Rowlandson, from 1st March 1872, for 3 months, Madras, private affairs.

Divisional Staff.—Lt.-Col. E. H. Power, Deputy Judge Advocate, Pegu Div., from 26th Feb. 1872, or date of departure, privilege leave for 60 days.

Ordnance Dept.—Condr. S. Hand, from 30th Jan. 1872 or date of departure, until the 29th July 1872, Saint Thomas' Mount, s. c.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Feb. 17.)

Mr. Alfred Lisle March Phillipps, District and Sessions Judge Gorucknpore, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect, from the 5th Jan. 1872, (in supersession of Notification No. 281 A., dated 30th Dec., 1871).

Mr. James Hunter Prinsep, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 30th March, 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Charles Frederick Knyvett, Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police, Pillibheet, one month's privilege leave, from the date when he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, Joint Mag. and Depy Collr., Etah, eighteen months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 8th April next, or subsequent date, together with thirty days' embodiary leave.

Mr. Charles Alexander Battenburgh, Extra Asst. Commr., Jalaun, two months' privilege leave with effect from the 10th Feb. next., or subsequent date.

Rev. Charles Edward Wheeler, Chaplain, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 24th Dec., 1871.

Col. George Remington Cookson, who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as Cantonment Mag. of Agra, vice Maj. Henry Auriol Prinsep.

Surg. Charles Thomas Paske, who has reported his return from furlough on the 20th Jan., to be Civ. Surg. of Mirzapore.

Mr. W. Roxburgh Tucker to officiate as Extra Asst. Commr. Jalaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Alexander Battenburgh.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

3rd February 1872.

In consequence of the furlough granted to Major F. G. Steuart, District Supt. of Police, Raipore, the following transfers are ordered:—

Captain D. McNeill, District Supt. of Police, from Sambalpore to Raipore.

Mr. R. Hamilton, District Supt. of Police, from Seoni to Sambalpore.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Supt. of Police, from Mandla to Seoni.

Mr. A. Marriott, District Supt. of Police, on leave, to Mandla.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumrar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore, and Bhosawl to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sirsoor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLANAGAN—February 16th, at Upper Mahim, the wife of Mr. J. W. Flanagan, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHADBURN—February 9th, at Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. C. F. Chadburn, of a son.

ELLIS—February 8th, at the Mission House, Jessore, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Ellis, B.M.S., of a daughter.

FRANCK—At Bombay Castle, Ootacamund, the wife of J. Franck, Esq., of a son.

MALLETT—February 10th, at the Church Mission, Jounpore, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Mallett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—INNES—February 9th, at Cuttack, by the Rev. F. W. Robberds, Chaplain, Frederick Angelo Dawson, Esq., Bengal Police, to Eliza Amalia, eldest daughter of Colonel H. D. Innes, Madras Army.

STRETTELL—BENNETT—February 10th, at St. John's Church, Cannanore, by the Rev. J. M. Walker, M.A., John Edward Francis Stretell, Captain and Adjutant H. M.'s 9th Regiment M.N.I., to Amy, sixth daughter of the late E. L. Bennett, Esq., of Bombay.

WALKER—CONNEW—February 13th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Herbert T. Walker, Esq., to Eleanor Southower, third daughter of the late Captain H. B. Connew, H.M.S.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—February 9th, on board the P and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, James Gilbert, Esq., late of this city, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Jessop and Co.

GOMES—February 13th, at Calcutta, of bronchitis, Percival Charles, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gomes, aged six months and five days.

HANLEY—January 22nd, at Bareilly, the beloved wife of Overseer M. Hanley, F. W. D., after twelve months' illness.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

THERE is a homely adage which we would recommend to the attention of our rulers who have now the preparation of next year's Budget under consideration—"A penny saved is a penny gained." If those who have had the administration of the country in their charge during the last ten years had but paid a little more attention to this primitive method of raising money instead of perpetually—as it appears to the looker-on—cudgelling their brains for new methods of taxation in order to permit them to launch out into fresh expenditure, what a great deal of anxiety about our future would have been saved us! Whether the anxiety is called for or groundless we will not discuss, but to show that a great deal does exist we have only to refer our readers to the files of any newspaper, Indian or English, to which they may have access.

The feeling of vague uncertainty among the governed as to what new tax would next be imposed, and the consciousness that this feeling existed which has made every symptom of discontent assume a more alarming aspect than it otherwise would have done, have done much to weaken our hold in the country, and it may well be questioned whether the "benefits" we have conferred with the proceeds of the enhanced taxation have not been too dearly purchased.

It requires but little reflection to point out the extravagances (as distinguished from the necessary expenditure) of the past ten years, and the exercise would be more than unprofitable did we see more hopeful signs for the future; but when we read in the Administration Report of Bombay for the past year (a year which will be remembered as the year when the Income-tax reached a higher point that it had ever reached before, while Stamp Duties and the Salt-tax had both been recently increased) the following sentence—"With the new Secretariat and Post Office, with the new Public Works Office, and the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay bids fair to rival the public buildings of the City of Palaces," and when we see no signs of expenditure, which we may describe as luxurious, being diminished, we may well ask Government to cease its self-gratulations, to stop and count the cost. The Barracks, the Staff Corps with its hundreds of well-paid officers kept in idleness as distateful to them as it is wasteful to the State, the numbers of young Civilians brought out to find themselves expensive superfluities, the palatial offices in London, in Calcutta, in Bombay, have been surely dearly purchased by the increased taxation which has made justice dearer, the burdens of the poor heavier, and the rich more discontented with our rule. Mistakes must be made by Governments as long as the members of those Governments are fallible, mortal men, and we will not charge as items of needless expenditure productive works which produce nothing, canals which are never used, and railways which seem destined to add permanently to the ever increasing burdens of the State. But we surely have a right to demand that the people be not wantonly taxed in order that all connected with Government, from His Excellency to the meanest clerk, should carry on their daily duties in "palaces." Bombay is *not* the centre of the world. Bombay is the largest city of a country which is wretchedly poor, a country which is ruled by a bureaucracy borrowed from the richest country in the world, and paid by an unfortunate necessity twice as liberal a scale as they would be in their own country.

India has a right then to look for economy in at least the number of these expensive imported officials, and, as she must pay dearly for one branch of the administration, surely increased economy is called for in all other branches. But economy in administration appears to be the last of the virtues held in esteem in the kutchery of the Collector, in the Council Hall of the Presidency, or of Calcutta, or, where it should most be looked for, in the India Hall at London. The first of the new magnificent public offices built in London was the India Office, where the relapse, and was dangerously ill

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF SIAM FROM BOMBAY.

After a stay of eight days His Majesty the King of Siam, who came amongst us on Friday the 9th instant, left Bombay on Saturday last by special train from the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway. The welcome accorded to His Majesty everywhere was all that could be desired. He drove about in state, with a body of armed troopers accompanying his carriage-and-four, and visited a few of the places worth seeing in Bombay. Since the receipt, however, of the tidings of the public calamity, the saddening influence of which is still upon us, His Majesty practised becoming self-denial and remained in comparative retirement. He dispensed with the outward ceremonials of state, and up to the day he left Bombay drove about like a private gentleman.

The assassination of Lord Mayo has had its effect upon the arrangements made for the departure of His Majesty from Bombay. No military guard of honour was in attendance at the station, and the railway authorities had abstained from all efforts at decoration either in the compound of the station or on the platform. Decent arrangements had, however, been made to a certain extent. The passage by which His Majesty was to pass on to the platform was covered with scarlet cloth, with a line of flower-stands on either side of it. A portion of the platform was similarly decorated. Here some of the railway officials were present to receive the King, among whom were Mr. Conder, Traffic Manager, Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager, Lieutenant Babington, Superintendent G. I. P. Police, Mr. Samuel Smith, police inspector, and others. A few ladies and some non-official European gentlemen were also present.

His Majesty, who visited Government House in the early part of the day, drove down to the station, soon after 2 o'clock, in His Excellency the Governor's state carriage, drawn by four horses, accompanied by a guard of honour consisting of ten mounted sowars. His Majesty was accompanied in the carriage by Mr. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary, and Captain Jervois, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Wedderburn, Secretary to Government; Major Sladen; Mr. Knox, Consul-General of Bankok; and members of His Majesty's staff followed in other carriages. The special train had ere this arrived at the station from Boree Bunder; and His Majesty's kit and luggage were put into the road vans, and half a dozen horses into two horse-boxes that formed part of the train. His Majesty and his brothers stayed on the platform about ten minutes and conversed freely with Mr. Percy Leith, the Government officials, and others. His Majesty seemed rather fond of his cigar, the fragrance of which he emitted as he walked to the station. The special train, which consisted of sixteen carriages, left the station at half-past 2 o'clock, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Keily, Deputy Traffic Manager. Before it started, the King, who was all along in a very cheerful mood, received smilingly the farewell salutations of those personally known to him.

A special time bill had been issued by the railway authorities. Mr. Keily had charge of the special train and its working from Byculla to Egutpoors; Mr. Swan from Egutpoora to Bhosawul; and Mr. Middleton from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore, which last station the train was expected to reach at 6 P.M. yesterday. It was worked by three European guards throughout, who were to be provided by the abovenamed officials. The Royal party were to take light refreshments at Kussara; dinner at Egutpoora; breakfast on Sunday at Hurda; and tiffin at Garrawara. The station masters were permitted to issue a limited number of tickets of admission to the stations where the special train stopped.

We may mention that the sad death of the Viceroy induced His Majesty to change his original intention to proceed from Bombay direct to Madras.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, 3,329 tons and 600 h. p., Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Colonel E. L. Evans.	Mr. John Edgar.
Mr. Munro.	Captain W. Blake.
Mr. Alexander.	Mr. R. Ghosh.
Mr. Prior.	Mr. Consherdine.
Mr. Arthur Keats.	

For Brindisi.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanbos.	Mr. S. M. Daniel.
Mr. T. Fuchs.	Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell.

For Gibraltar.—Revd. A. F. De C. Souza.

For Suez.

Mr. Francis Bannor.	Mr. W. Fuchs.
Mr. C. E. Fox.	Mr. Fitenback.
Mr. L. F. Schilligi.	Mr. Constantelopulo.
Mr. F. Schilligi.	The Earl of Wicklow.
Mr. W. Gray.	Lieut. Psycha.

For Aden.

Captain and Mrs. F. F. Sheppee. Secondary-free public followers.
Lieut. W. H. F. Sorell. One European Clerk.
One Sub-Conductor, wife, and two children. Five Native Officers, seventy-eight men, seventy-four women and ninety-three children.
Two Sergeants, two wives, and five children. Sixteen private followers.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following was circulated on Saturday by the Postmaster:—

In supersession of this office Notice of the 8th instant it is notified that, as on and after the 19th instant, till further notice, the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5.30 P.M.

Newspapers, books, and patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5.30 to 6.30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1.30 P.M.

THE MURDER OF LORD MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am, I believe, only expressing the opinion of many more than myself in saying that the deplorable tragedy at Hope Town is due to something more than the fanaticism of a mad Mahommedan.

Surely it must strike every one who has read the details of this atrocious and purposeless crime that the laxity which could permit a doubly-convicted murderer to be even at large and able to hide himself so securely as to perpetrate his crime with fatal facility must be considered culpable? Surely the authorities that rule the Andamans are not to escape scot-free when they are clearly liable for consequences which could not have occurred in any other penal settlement? It is, I think, no excuse that Lord Mayo was guarded well all day, if under favour of the darkness, when double vigilance was requisite, he was to fall a victim to gross neglect. How can the fact of the murderer, being at large at all, free apparently of all restraint and unchained, be excused or palliated? Don't let us throw all the blame on fanaticism, or share the native idea that it was "kismet;" let some of it fall where it is due, on the culpable carelessness of the officers who had charge of Shere Ali and obviously neglected their duty.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 17th Feb. W. G.

OUR BOMBAY ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to call the attention of the authorities to one serious defect in the repairing of our roads, which is, that, after they have had the new metal thrown over them and rolled, only a very small quantity of gravel, or rettee, is scattered over their surface, leaving half the metal exposed. The result of this "slop work" is that no firm crust can form over the metal, and after a short time the whole surface of the road works up into lumps causing the roads to be always in a bad state, and thus necessitating their constant repair.

Rettee or gravel should be spread at least an inch in thickness, and then thoroughly rolled. When this is done, and the repairing of our roads properly superintended, the contractors just now having it all their own way, we may hope to get better ones. At present the state of most of the roads would be a disgrace to a country village.

ROAD-MAKER.

MUSCAT.

News Report from 20th January to 4th February.

Muscat Political Agency, 4th February 1872.

No movements of importance have been reported during the past fortnight in Oman. The state of the Batinch coast continues unsettled.

At Muscat some heavy showers of rain have fallen.

H.M.S. Bullfinch has proceeded to the Persian Gulf.

(Signed) E. C. Ross, Major,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

Shipping Arrivals.—21st January, mail steamer Ethiopia from the Persian Gulf; 30th, Turkish steamer Babel, from the Persian Gulf, and mail steamer India, from Bombay; 4th February, mail steamer Cashmere, from the Persian Gulf.

Departures.—21st January, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Bombay; 23rd, H.M.S. Bullfinch, to the Persian Gulf; 30th, mail steamer India, to the Persian Gulf; 1st February, Turkish steamer Babel, to Jeddah.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The *Madras Times'* afternoon edition of Thursday states that Lord Hobart, eldest son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, has been appointed Governor of Madras. The London telegram we publish this morning shows that this statement is correct. His Lordship was born in 1818, and is consequently in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and married, in 1853, the daughter of Bishop Carr, of Bombay. He was second in Classics at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1840. He was first appointed a Commissioner for regulating coalwhippers in London at a time when the regulation of those individuals was a serious matter; and afterwards served as private secretary to Sir George Grey as the Colonial Office in 1854, and at the Home Office in 1855. His father, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, is in his 75th year, so that the accession of Lord Hobart to the Earldom does not seem remote.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY."

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, which is published this morning, contains, in the shape of a supplement, the several official Narratives and Notifications of the Assassination of the Viceroy, and a complete record of all the proceedings connected with the deplorable event.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY AT CALCUTTA.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH PER REUTER'S AGENCY)

CALCUTTA, 17th Feb., 10-20 P.M.

The funeral procession to-day was most imposing and impressive. The body was landed from the steamer Daphne at the P. and O. Company's wharf, Garden Reach. The procession left there at about four o'clock, the Calcutta Volunteers, about 500 strong, forming an escort in advance of the body, with arms reversed. At Prinsep's Ghaut a lengthy procession was formed—first a squadron of Bengal Cavalry, then the Volunteer escort, marching in column of half companies, with the bands of the 14th and 107th Regiments playing funeral marches. The remainder of the procession was in the following order:—

Viceroy's Band.
Viceroy's Guard.
Clergy of Forts and Cathedral Churches.
The body carried on a Gun-carriage drawn by twelve horses.
Viceroy's charger, with Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp walking at sides.
Chief Mourners—Hon'bles R. Bourke, Terence Bourke, and Major Bourke.
Viceroy's Personal Staff.
Sailors and Marines and Officers from the Glasgow and Daphne.
The Acting Viceroy.
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
The Judges.
The Bishops.
The Members of Council.
Native and Siamese Princes.
Consuls of Foreign Powers.
Officers of the Civil and Military Services, according to official rank.
Members of the Bar.
The Justices of the Peace.
The Railway Officials.
The Members of the Press.

Deputations from all the public bodies of Calcutta.
Then Members of the general community, and Captains, Officers, and deputations of four Sailors from ships in Port, followed by a detachment of Bengal Cavalry.

The procession was formed in regular divisions, marshalled by gentlemen appointed for the purpose, so that all along those forming it marched eight abreast.

On entering Government House compound the escort lined the road on either side, and the gun-carriage with the body was drawn up opposite the grand entrance. The remainder of the procession then filed past.

While the procession was marching from the Ghaut to Government House, 21 minute guns were fired successively at the Fort and by two batteries of Royal Artillery.

Troops lined the roads from Prinsep's Ghaut.

The concourse of spectators, most of whom wore mourning, was immense and most orderly.

The body was taken into Government House shortly after six o'clock, and the assembly then dispersed.

Public Offices were closed, and business generally suspended.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The churches were yesterday all draped with black, and the clergymen in all of them, we believe, made reference to the melancholy event which has put the city in mourning. In the Cathedral, the altar steps, pulpit, reading desk, Bishop's Throne, and the Governor's, Commander-in-Chief's, and Judges' seats were draped with black, and the windows of the chancel were hung with black cloth. We publish below reports of the remarks made in several of the churches:—

The Cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Maule, preaching in the Cathedral, in the evening, took for his text—"He was cut off out of the land of the living." He remarked that the season of Lent called us together as a season of sorrow and penitence—but that that sorrow was increased by the cruel death of the Viceroy, which had brought sadness to all hearts and homes in the land. After a short reference of the words of his text to Our dear Lord, Mr. Maule showed how applicable they were to the present instance to the solemn event. My duty is to bear witness to the fact that although the untimely death of our beloved Viceroy is a great and irreparable loss to the people of India, to the English nation, and to his own family, to himself individually it is a great and unspeakable gain; for he is now at peace; his soul is in the hand of God, and no torment shall touch him. More than three years ago he was called upon to administer the affairs of this great Empire; and he has discharged the duties of that exalted position in such a manner as not only to win the esteem and the confidence of his country, but also the hearts and affections of all those who knew him and had an opportunity of observing his faithful career. And now his race is run, his work is over, and God, in his mysterious providence, has called him to himself. Having lived a sober, righteous, upright, and loving life, and having done all he could to render that life useful to those whose welfare was committed to his charge, he has been suddenly cut off from the land of the living, and he is now in possession of all those great and unspeakable blessings which God has promised to all his true and faithful servants. At the close of the service the organist played the Dead March in Saul.

Byculla Church.

At Byculla Church, in the forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Sharpin, who took for his text—"Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil," Math. iv. 1—made the following remarks with reference to the assassination of the Viceroy:—Since, then, our Lenten Fast, at all times a season of sorrow, has been made doubly sorrowful by an event which has sent a thrill of horror, not through India alone, but, I might almost say, without exaggeration, through the whole civilized world. For ourselves, whom it more nearly concerns, we stand appalled at the foul deed, and, like the people of Nineveh when in great distress, "they proclaimed a fast and put on sackcloth from the greatest of them even to the least of them," we mourn our lost ruler. A noble life devoted to the amelioration of the people over whom he had been set to rule has been rudely snatched from us by the hands of one of those very persons whose condition at the moment he was seeking to better and improve, and to whose countrymen, as a body, he seemed especially anxious to extend the blessings of knowledge and civilization. For a man to be so blinded by the devil as to believe that by taking the life of such a ruler in the midst of his great usefulness he could be doing God service is indeed an awful instance of the depravity of human nature and the depth of wickedness to which it is possible to fall. It is truly a humbling thought, and calls upon us each and all in our several spheres of life to do what in us lies to spread the truth of God's living word amongst the people of this land, that ignorance and darkness, which are the natural fosterers of such crimes, may be dispelled and cleared away. There is one other thought arising out of this untoward event that seems to suggest itself in connexion with the words of the text and the season of the year. The spirit of evil still walks this earth as in the day of the Son of God; nay, even we might surely say is still allowed to take up his abode in man's heart. Such a dastardly act, committed under such circumstances and in such a belief, truly reveals a mind led captive by the devil, and not less to be pitied than the demoniacal possessions of which we read in the Gospel, which kind our Saviour himself has told us "goeth not out but by prayer and fasting." Let us therefore make profitable use of this our Lenten Fast, and while we humble ourselves before God for our own sins, let us not forget to remember those of our fallen humanity, and pray Him to overrule this dark event which now saddens our hearts for the enlightenment of that large class of people who now sit in darkness and the shadow of death, fast bound in chains of sin and ignorant fanaticism. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." The Rev. Mr. Sharpin then proceeded with the service.

The Rev. Mr. Higgins preached at Byculla Church at the evening service. He took for his text Psalms lv., 6—"Oh that I had the wings of a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest." After referring to the universal longing for rest, and the fact that David's experience proved that the highest pinnacle of earthly greatness only made it the more longed for and desired, the preacher continued—And here it is we find the key as it were to those inscrutable mysteries of Providence which remove from us, in the very hour perhaps of their usefulness, their prosperity, and respect, those who be good, and be great. To teach us namely, not to limit our views, to bind our hopes with the narrow tether of worldly desires and earthly aspirations as though this world were either our utmost or our whole; to impress on us the lesson—"This is not your rest." We have scarce recovered, we can feel no other than a shock of calamity which has flowed the heart of all India as the heart of one man; which has made thousands in India feel as if a relative had been snatched away from their home, a friend from their circle;—so that we sorrowfully repeat—"Know ye not that a great man hath fallen in Israel?" Not easy would it be to gauge or measure the depth of our national sorrow. If everywhere you see the outward trappings of mourning, and high and low deem themselves honoured to show the last token of respect and sorrow—even those signs are insufficient to tell the grief felt at the loss India has experienced. Other Viceroys there have been, other rulers of this mighty land there may come hereafter, greater statesmen, more learned, more eloquent, more far-seeing; but none has there been—none can there ever be—more simple in the trust of heart, more child-like and frank in spirit, more kind and generous in disposition. A *nobleman*, a *gentleman* in every sense of the word, entirely free, moreover, from all the narrow views and petty jealousies and preferences which so often obstruct high official life in India. Besides, there was that noble simplicity in Lord Mayo's bearing to all who approached him, that kind consideration for others (his last order on board the Glasgow was to request that the officers should not come on deck any more to receive him when he came on board; within the hour of his death one attendant, being observed to be fatigued, requested that he should be relieved, and sent him to another he offered the pony he had just dismounted from—one of you rise now—ill walk). Such and like acts, coupled with an easy charm of manner, were sufficient in a few moments to win a heart and to make a life-long friend. I was present in Bombay three years ago when Lord Mayo first reached these shores "pursued by a storm of adverse criticism." We have seen him outlive all opposition—have had him acknowledged by both parties in the State as the right man in the right place—we have followed him in his brilliant but too brief career; we have seen him effecting important changes—introducing reforms, visiting the remotest parts of his Government to see the wants of the people, minister to their necessities, open up fresh paths of usefulness and prosperity to the Empire. Again I was present at Ajmere, when to the assembled Chiefs of Rajpootana he spake sympathetic words so similar to his last public utterance in Rangoon that I cannot forbear to quote them—"We rule you only for your good," he said; "we govern in order that you should live in peace and prosperity and happiness—that you should be free to come and free to go—that whatever you possess should be secure—your national customs and habits respected." Such were the high principles that actuated the ruler we mourn. Alas! that one whose sole aim was the prosperity and happiness of the land should have fallen a martyr to his country's cause, and died just in the midst of duty, and his fall! Little did I or any soul in that brilliant Durbar suppose, when among Eastern rajahs the Viceroy's stately form and quiet dignity, his noble presence and gracious manner made him the observed of all observers, that it would so soon fall to my lot to speak these words to his memory. Once more in the way of duty I have been brought into contact with Lord Mayo, and if over an insignificant individual as I am but one or two interviews were sufficient to awake affection, to exercise almost a fascination which I am not ashamed to confess, what think you must have been the love and regard of those brought into daily intercourse with him? What sorrow in this dark hour of a nation's mourning? Well, can we understand how more than one statesman and high official who had lived in close and personal intercourse with our late Viceroy found it impossible when brought face to face before the vigorous and stalwart form now lying still, and remembering the kind and genial heart now cold in death, found it impossible to control his emotions. Over other sorrows—the widow's tears—we throw the veil, no hand dare raise it, the heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not therewith. Yet if comfort can be found in the thought of much good accomplished, of a noble and useful career though so soon cut short, of a genuine and widespread sympathy, the bereaved lady for whom your prayers have been desired will not lack causes of support and consolation; And does not he, being dead, yet speak to us?—reminding us, to return to the text, that this is not our rest, bidding us not to expect from lofty position, from high fortune, from worldly success and applause, even from happy home circle, the path of duty or the exercise of generosity and benignity anything that can satisfy the immortal soul or chain its presence earthwards. There remaineth indeed a rest for the people of God, but not on earth, in earthly honour, in worldly grandeur shall you find—fix your affections on things *above*, says the Apostle, not on things below—for there Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.

The Scotch Church.

The service in the Scotch Church had special reference to the sad occasion. The pulpit was covered with black, and the music was appropriate.

The officiating clergyman at the close of his sermon from Isaiah xxxiii. 22—"For the Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our King, He will save us"—spoke somewhat as follows:—

To know and feel the truth of this text needs at all times a strong and living faith. But there are periods in national history when a more than ordinary exercise of faith is needed; periods when doubts are suggested, and when the hearts of men have difficulty in yielding full homage to the Divine and All-wise King. Wrongs are done; cruelty triumphed; barbarism rises up, wrestles with civilization, and deceiving the unwary throws her; the heroes of the army of order, love, knowledge, and human progress, fall; while the foolish, the ignorant, and the tyrannical, live on. Work, for the good of mankind, done by great men, fails, thwarted, it seemed to us, by the meanest and worst. The natural heart of man and his impulses and his reasonings when he stands by and looks on such things, prompt him to doubt. He is tempted to cry out, "All this is mere chance—there is no God here."

This is natural; but natural to whom? To man! and what is man? But a finite and most ignorant being, one who can see only to the edge of the circle of his own vision, while above is God, who sees the *universe* beneath him, who made that universe and holds it in being, and rules it altogether. Man's horizon is his some morning by a belt of cloud. He says, "*All* is gloom to-day." A thunderbolt breaks, such hideous noise, above him where he stands. He cries, "The universe is shaken." Some awful calamity befals his family, his neighbourhood, his nation. He fears, he trembles. He cannot see God. He cannot discern the Sovereign's hand tending his work. For the time God is veiled to him. He prays perhaps, but his prayer does not take living form in his mind. It is not the offspring of the heart. It is but half-articulate. The spirit called, "No faith," most treacherous of them all, whispers to him the while,

"What hope of answer, or redress."

To him the word of faith must speak, before he can know the true, or he the right. "*Behind the veil, behind the veil.*" Look up. The clouds are already breaking. The darkness already flies. Behind the veil is God. "The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our law-giver, the Lord is our King, He will save us."

This day the British nation in India has need to realize this truth. We have seen the noblest in the land smitten to death by the meanest. We have felt the insult of a blow. We have seen the delicately-nurtured wife, waiting her husband's coming, in pale agony receive him dead, smitten while about his duty, while seeking others' good. It is not in true manhood to stand by and see such things unmoved. Why has God stand by and see such things unmoved. Why has God given us—from himself—hatred of sin, if we are not to hate sin like this? The hearts of true men are roused, and nobly roused. I say it is a noble thing to see what we see at this moment in India—men of every nation and caste feeling as if a personal wrong had been done in them, in the person of the ruler, and resenting it. Nobleness, in the person of the ruler, and resenting it. Nobleness, in the person of the ruler, and resenting it. Nothing but pulling—unmanly—unchristian sentimentality would justify any other feeling. Wrong has been done—foul wrong. Right government, the authority given to Kings by God himself, must say, "Such things shall not be, if it is in man's power to prevent it." In such circumstances stern justice is gentlest mercy. But the exercise of the dread authority should not be a mere ebullition of *vengeance*. It should be manifestation of faith in the truth. "The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our law-giver, the Lord is our King. He will save us." It should be the solemn exercise of a painful but demanded duty.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord.

There are those who attach a political significance to the deed which has caused a nation and the world to mourn. Now, it is very difficult in a country like India, held by a foreign race, and by the iron grip of military power, to say what under-currents of feeling are at work among the people, and no one should arrogate to himself the right to dogmatise on such a subject. But be that as it may this is true. The assassin who struck down the Viceroy was actuated by a wild fanaticism, and whether others shared the spirit with him in this instance or not, we know that thousands in the land are fanatics. They believe in fate, they are ready to take up blood-feud; it is accounted justifiable to slay the infidel. Now, Fanaticism is the eldest daughter of ignorance. As long as there is ignorance there will be fanaticism and all her offspring in the land.

We hold the country by right of conquest and the right of progress. God has permitted this. In the face, then, of what we have last week been taught, what is our duty? We have been taught by God that it is our duty to seek to remove the ignorance which leads to murder and treachery in his name; and how is this to be compassed? Not by teaching the men of this land *letters* or *science*, or *philosophy*, or *art*, or *political economy only*, but by teaching them what it is to be true men. The lesson of *humanity* is yet to be learned in India. Now the way of all others to teach men this is by the quickening, sympathetic power of *Life*. Let us avenge ourselves for this foul murder by teaching the brethren of murderers what true manhood is. Let us show that it is not in mere intellect, mere fighting courage, mere political power, but that it consists in truth and love manifested in courageous self-sacrifice. Do you want an example? God your King and Heavenly Father gave you one. What was his action when men despised his law, and slew those whom he loved and whom he sent to teach the ignorant and perishing sons of this world the way of truth and life? He sent his Son—the Truth-Revealer, the Divine-Love-Revealer, to save the sinful ones, to save them by the sacrifice of Himself.

Let us, as the children of the Lord, be godly. When dealing with the children of this land, our brethren, let us seek to imitate the great King. When they show their hate, let us show them our God-given true-human charity. When they meet us or our fellows with wrong let us show them the right. When they seek to propagate their creeds by force, terrorism, and death, let us carry to them the creed that is of God, by the power of love and life. Let us each one by the example of a life like this, in spirit, in work, and in aim, carry to them Christ—the Redeemer of the world.

The fame is quenched that I foresaw
The head hath mi sed an early wreath
Bupreme not Nature, no nor Death
For nothing is that ere's from Law.
We pass: the path that each man trod
Is dim or will be dim with weeds:
What Fame is left for human deeds
In endless age? It rests with God.

We bring our sorrow to God the Judge. We ask his guidance. We say, "Thy will be done." He will save us by his sovereign power.

* * * * *

There are many sufferers; but there is one sufferer above all others—the widow mourning in a strange land.

Into the shadowed, silent chamber of her woman's grief we must not gaze. Strangers must not enter a place so sadly hallowed. We can only say that if human sympathy can lessen the sorrow of a stricken woman's heart, and if a nation's tears can bring any sympathetic comfort, the widow of the late Viceroy has them both. Every British family in the land mourns as if one within its own circle had been smitten. The nation sorrows for the dead. May the God of consolations comfort her in this dark hour through Jesus Christ her Lord. May she know that the Lord is King, and the Saviour of all who put their trust in him.

"Turn us, O God of our salvation, and cause thine anger towards us to cease. Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? Wilt thou draw out thine anger to all generations? Wilt thou not revive us again, that the people may rejoice in thee. Shew us thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salvation."

THE PRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

(*Friend of India.*)

When Judge Norman was killed there was any amount of nonsense about killing the soul as well as the body of the assassin; but we say, and say firmly, that something must be done to check this foul and cowardly trade in assassination. Let a means be devised to reach the scoundrel's caste. It is necessary. It is absolutely necessary. We must stifle this new and horrible crime determinedly, and by every means in our power. If we are to be stabbed, let the dastardly assassin know that we will, if we indeed have control over hell as well as earth they shall go to the devil irrevocably. We hope the Indian Government will consider this matter seriously, and send the whole population in a pig skin. If that will not do, we find something else, but let the assassins know that we will damn them both here and hereafter if we can. Of course we cannot, but if they think we can, let them. We have said that it is a cowardly crime, which may seem as if when the assassin gives life for life. But death is just the thing these brutes do not dread. They dread *pain*—disgrace—and that dread should be studied till the end of all punishment has been discovered. There are Wahabee prisoners at Port Blair, and we wish that Mr. Reilly had been, however unostentatiously, in the Governor General's train.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 16.)

It is not without difficulty that we bring ourselves to speak of what was a sad catastrophe. So sudden, so entirely unlooked-for, was the shock, that we can hardly yet realise the fact that we have looked our last on the kindly and generous-hearted nobleman who so lately presided over this vast Government. This is not the time to speak of Lord Mayo's position as a statesman—that may form a fitting subject for future comment; at present we are only concerned with his individual qualifications, and it is from a thorough appreciation of these that his countrymen in India bow all with one heart and voice the untimely end of one who had so justly "bought golden opinions from all sorts of people." Always genial, always considerate for others, abundant in his attentions, liberal in every thought and act, his memory will be kept green long after greater names are forgotten.

It is a most saddening reflection that all these noble qualities have been extinguished by what must be called a preventible accident. We do not impute blame to the authorities of Port Blair, for the visit to Mount Harriet was unlooked-for, and no time was allowed to send for a proper military escort; but it might surely have occurred to the authorities that life-convicts, however orderly and well-behaved they may appear to be, are always a most dangerous class, and they ought all to have been strictly confined to their cells or barracks during the time of the Viceregal visit. The assassin Sheer Ali was not the sort of man who might be expected to do such a deed of violence. An Afghan from the Khyber, his life had, in all probability, been one continued scene of lawlessness and—worse; blood-shedding was more to be expected in such a character, and the knowledge that he was a prisoner for life, and that too in a climate and place most hateful to his feelings and prejudices, evoked most likely the cruel propensities of his nature.

Though no official blame seems to attach to the present Superintendent of the Settlement of Port Blair, there is much in the circumstances attending this terrible outrage that indicates the most reckless laxity in the system prevailing there. It seems monstrous that convicts should be allowed out at all after dark, as is evidently the case, and the arrangement under which this is possible under any circumstances should be at once altered. Then, again, there is something grotesque in the mild punishment that selects for the office of barber a murderer of the most desperate character.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

On Sunday evening last news was received in Bombay of the death of Admiral Cockburn, in the Viceroy's house at Calcutta. On Monday evening, intelligence was received of the death of the Viceroy himself, not in his own house, but at the Andaman Islands, and by the hands of an assassin, cut down in an instant, by a stroke from behind, in the prime of life, in the fulness of health and vigour, in a moment when no thought of an enemy was present to his mind. The whole country, the whole Empire, is touched by this stroke, unprecedented in its magnitude. It was known in England before it was known in Bombay, or even to the public of Calcutta, and was, in almost all parts of the world where Englishmen are congregated, the great subject of conversation on Tuesday last. The whole Empire has been affected by the stroke, but not in the sense in which the murderer imagined. These ignorant Mahomedans have the idea that in striking down the men who occupy the highest posts and who preside over the administration of affairs here, they are dealing blows at the Government itself, and that these have only to be repeated and there will be an end of the British Empire in India. They entirely fail to understand the nature of our institutions. The Mutiny might have taught them that the power of the sword here ceased like a good deal deeper than the individuals who happen to have the charge of affairs, and that it is a very simple matter to supply office-bearers in the place of those who fall. In the Mutiny, the men of highest rank were not struck down; and it is this portion of the experiment that a number of fanatical men seem to be determined to complete. We have no intention to deny that there are a considerable number of Mahomedans who are without sympathy for deeds of blood, and who are, if not content with, yet resigned to, the British rule. It is nevertheless a truth abundantly attested by facts recorded in the history of the last twelve centuries, that there is something in the Mahomedan religion that very naturally puts murderous thoughts into the heart. In the history of the spread of this system in the world, the only triumphs recorded are those of the sword; the sword and the sceptre go together; the next best thing to the conversation of an unbeliever is the killing of him. There was no sense of position on the part of our high officials in Upper India to listen to their *imáms*, and believe that the Mahomedans are in a high degree trustworthy. The recent work of Hunter on the Musulmans of India, written, we believe, at the suggestion of Lord Mayo, is very much a plea in their behalf. We should be delighted to think that they had shaken off some of their hereditary fanatical ideas; many of them doubtless have done so; but we may err if we too readily take this view of them as a body. There is the fact that Ilakut Alí, one of the prominent villains of the Mutiny, lived in this Presidency for years, mixing with Musulmans of all classes, without the slightest report having been made to the authorities. The Mahomedans have been conspicuous for their neglect of the means of obtaining an English education furnished by Government, while they have enjoyed the help of Government, in their Madressas, in getting an abundant knowledge of their own lore. The result of this has been anything but happy. They suffer directly from ignorance and inaptitude; and indirectly from the progress made by the Hindoos, who are gradually moving into a position of comparatively higher social importance. With the liberal views that prevail in these days among Englishmen, there is some danger of an undue relaxation of authority on the part of Government. We are as liberal as any body in our ideas, but, while the world is constituted as it is, the stability of a state is a good deal connected with the manifestation of authority. The safety and welfare of the subject demand that the ruler should be invested with power that can make itself felt wherever and whenever the occasion demands. This is a very different thing from despotism, and ought to be present in a republic as much as in a monarchy.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

As regards the good and the amiable Lord Mayo, whose genial and affable demeanour endeared him to all classes of the population, any idea of private enmity must be closely out of the question. We do not believe he had an enemy in the whole country; while those who differed from him most in the direction and management of public affairs never, in any case, failed to acknowledge the grace and suavity of his personal behaviour, the thoroughly honest and pure-minded character of his administration, while over the whole there was the constant presence of a noble, generous, and magnificent nature.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

On Saturday afternoon, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of expressing sorrow for the assassination of Lord Mayo and sympathy with his widow and family. The requisition to the Sheriff to call the meeting was signed for the greater part by eminent natives of our city, and of these there was a remarkable number present. The proceedings were of a beautiful and impressive character, every one, from the chairman, who fairly broke down with emotion in the course of his opening speech, to the humblest in the hall, seeming to feel intensely the solemnity of the occasion. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. the Chief of Kurundwar, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Maule, Dr. Blaney, Captain P. Walsh, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee (Sheriff of Bombay), Rivett-Carnac, John Connon, Narayen Wasudew, Venayek Wasudew (Oriental Translator), J. O'Leary, P. T. Leith, L. Fletcher, W. Rodgie, Serjeant Atkinson, Juggonath Sunkersett, T. C. Hope (Municipal Commissioner), Justice West, Manockjee Cursetjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, F. H. Souter (Commissioner of Police), J. A. Forbes, C. Tyabjee, Raghoonath Narayen, &c.

In opening the proceedings,

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee read the requisition in accordance with which he had called the meeting, commencing, "We, the undersigned, request you to convene, as early as practicable, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of expressing the deep sorrow felt by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at the assassination at Port Blair of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and sympathising with the Countess of Mayo in her sad bereavement.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Munguldas Nathoobhoy, A. D. Sassoon, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Cowasjee Jehangir, F. H. Souter, John Connon, J. O'Leary, J. Jefferson, and others." Mr. Dosabhoy then continued—In calling this meeting the community of Bombay has discharged its duty. The large assembly which to-day fills this hall indicates at once that no tongue can express, how great and deep is the grief felt by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at the untimely and melancholy death by the hands of a brutal assassin of our beloved Viceroy and Governor-General. By his death Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has lost a valuable and faithful servant, the British Empire one of its wise and able statesmen, and India one of the best Governors-General who have ruled this country. On the receipt in England of the melancholy and heart-rending news, He Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India telegraphed to the Government of India his sense of the great loss in the following words:—"In this calamitous event Her Majesty's Government has to deplore the loss, in the prime of life, and in the midst of his career, of a statesman whose faithful and laborious discharge of the duties of his great office was animated by the warmest loyalty to his sovereign, by constant devotion to the interests of her Indian subjects, and by a sincere desire to conduct with justice and consideration the relations of the Queen's Government with the Native Princes and States of India. Lord Mayo's exertions to these ends have been marked with great success; and have not been surpassed by the most zealous labours of any of his most distinguished predecessors at the head of the Government of India." With these sentiments I am sure you will mention the name of Haroun Alraschid, with whom our own country had intercourse of an agreeable character. No person can look at the changes in the Turkish Empire since it crossed the Bosphorus without seeing that great advancement has been made; and again we have only to look to the land of Egypt—the land of the Pharaohs—and see the improvements which have been made by the Valley of the Nile. Even in this country we have but to look and see how the Mahomedan Princes and Caliphs, since the unhappy mutiny, have been doing what they can to advance the common interests of this land. I think we should remember what was told us of old that "Whosoever shedderh man's blood by man shall his blood be shed;" but doing this, let us not associate with the majesty of our jurisdiction anything that will be calculated to injure the feelings of this large class; let us not set ourselves against their prejudices or ancient customs, which we know they cherish, which have long existed among them, and to which they cleave. When the soul departs from the body it is before the great Judge, and there we should leave the matter, and not heap indignities upon earthly relics. I am satisfied that in this city of Bombay there is but one feeling regarding this matter, and that is a feeling of deep sorrow. I have seen some of the natives shedding tears in view of what had occurred. I have heard them lamenting Lord Mayo's murder as if it were a family occurrence; and I have heard them regret that no possible consequence—the direction to a certain extent (I do hope it will be only to a small extent and for a short time) of that happy intercourse between them and those who have come from the far West and are now ruling in the distant East. We know that God can make even the wrath of man to praise Him, and to Him we should look to restrain the tumults of the men who are rising against us. We should do nothing wrathful or revengeful. We should not pursue those who are, as in this case, most remotely connected with the individual who committed the crime which has clothed this country in sackcloth, and is so much regretted in our native land. I am quite satisfied that the memory of Lord Mayo will not speedily pass away. We must all see that the rent he has made in His Lordship's family must be a large one. Grace the Duke of Argyll are of a most appropriate character. His Grace does not belong to that political party by which Lord Mayo was appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India, but he has too much intelligence and patriotism to look to any of the servants of Government in this land

society of Surat. Everybody has expressed hatred for the scoundrel who committed the wild and horrible act. Business was at a stand-still on the day the sad intelligence was received there.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thirteen seamen of the ship Inspector were charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty. The magistrate considered that there was some misunderstanding existing between the captain and the crew, and therefore referred the matter to the Shipping Master.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—We learn that a movement has been set on foot by Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, a medical practitioner of this city, to collect a fund for the purpose of enabling the Zoroastrians of Persia to live in their own country instead of coming down to Bombay. Several Parsee gentlemen have promised Dr. Burjorjee assistance in his undertaking.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY.—The following Government Notification was issued on Saturday :—"With reference to the Notification in the General Department, dated the 7th instant, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the public offices be closed on the 20th instant, on the same understanding as they are to be closed on the 21st and 22nd February current."

FRAUDULENT CONFESSION.—Benjamin Handley, a European, was charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, on Saturday, under section 37 of the Mutiny Act of 1847 with making a fraudulent confession of being a deserter from Her Majesty's 101st Regiment. Prisoner said that he had done so while he was drunk, and was sorry for it. He was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

SATTARA LOCAL FUND REPORT.—From the Sattara Local Fund Report for the year 1870-71, we see that the largest works commenced out of the Local Funds were the bridge over the Yenna River, at Kunnera, and cross-drainage of the Punchgunny and Mahableshwur Road, on which Rs. 15,945-4-5 and Rs. 12,209-15-8 were respectively expended by the Agency of the Public Works Department up to the close of the year.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday committed Hassum Sulliman, Chapa Jeewa, and Noor Mahomed Sallay Mahomed, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first two on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of certain ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,100, the property of Seedick Jackeria, and the third, with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

Grande March Indienne	L'Africaine — Meyerbeer.
Overture	Othello — Rossini.
Selection of English Airs	Sawerthal.
Valse	La Vie Parisienne — Offenbach.
Selection	Romeo and Juliet — Bellini.
Galop	Earl of Chester — Kassl.

THE PARSEE EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We mentioned the other day that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., forwarded Rs. 2,000 to England to be distributed among the poor of that place as a thanksgiving for the restoration to health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. We now learn that on the express desire of H.R.H. the whole of the amount has been contributed to the London Fever Hospital Fund.

ON Wednesday and Thursday last about fifty marriage ceremonies were performed amongst the Hindoos in the city of Poona.—*Poona Observer*, Feb. 17.

WE understand that His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior has granted the sum of rupees five hundred annually towards the employment of country music at the Vittul Waddee Temple of God called "Vittoba."—*Ibid.*

IT may serve to correct the notions that some natives still have of the motives that bring missionaries to this country, to call their attention to the fact that a missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission in Northern India has given Rs. 40,000 of his own money for the founding of a theological training institution.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MURDER BY A HUSBAND.—A short time ago at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Nassick, before G. M. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Joint Session Judge of Tanna, Rama Mulharee, a potter by profession, was charged with having on or about 7th November last, at Niphad talooka, of the Nassick district, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Bhima. The cause of the woman's death was a wound in the stomach through which the entrails had protruded, and which had been caused with a knife. On the morning of the 7th November last, a police havildar was going from the Chowdi when he heard the woman calling to him. She was then near her house where she lived with her husband. She had a sheet on, and the havildar seeing her wound pressed the sheet on it and took her to the house of a relation of her husband, which was close at hand. She died in the course of the day. The husband was arrested, and he gave up the blood stained knife which was concealed in his house. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death.

The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill) on a review of the proceedings altered the sentence to one of transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—19TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

LONG CAUSES.

718-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—A. R. Scoble, H. M.'s Acting Advocate General, v. Fatma Sooltan Begum—Cesigie, Lynch, and Owen—Thacker and Chalk—and Manisty and Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao—Vasjee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Harmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

747-70—Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee v. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamsetjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Nuseerwanjee Cooverjee Cooper and another v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Alli Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—(Part heard.)

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

134-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Akhaut Lalaay Musker, &c and another v. Bai Moomen—Khunderao Morojee.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Methetal, widow, v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao P.—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed Tucker—Mr. Judge.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Urano, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay at noon on Saturday last.

THE BARQUE CORIOLAN, 358 tons, Captain H. Bremen, sailed yesterday for Queenstown with a cargo of 5,676 bales of cotton.

THE S.S. RED GAUNTLET, 917 tons, Captain Charles Mann, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta (February 7th) with a general cargo.

THE S.S. NACHIMOFF, 1,313 tons, Captain P. Grekke, sailed on the 17th instant for Odessa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 6,829 bales cotton and 135½ cwt. olibanum.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	FEBRUARY.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 11 m	1 0	Monday..... 19	1 51 m	0 2
9 14 a	4 4		3 53 a	0 3
8 35 m	1 2	Tuesday..... 20	3 15 m	0 8
10 4 a	4 1		2 50 a	4 2
9 34 m	1 10	Wednesday ... 21	3 9 m	1 4
10 39 a	4 8		3 48 a	4 9
10 18 m	2 8	Thursday 22	4 45 m	2 3
11 8 a	5 2		4 28 a	3 10
10 56 m	3 5	Friday 23	5 15 m	3 0
11 38 a	5 9		5 5 a	5 8
11 33 m	4 1	Saturday.. ... 24	5 46 m	3 10
.....	.....		5 41 a	6 1
0 6 m	6 2	Sunday 25	6 14 m	4 7
0 6 a	4 8		6 11 a	6 2

Full Moon—24th, 3h. 46m., p.m.

THE SUSPECTED FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Of the two men, Sopa Pragjee and Wagajee Kessowjee, against whom Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, a partner in the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., laid an information on Friday before the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for their apprehension, one of them, Sopa Pragjee, was arrested on Saturday and placed before the magistrate on a charge of having fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine, a forged document, which he knew to be forged, or had reason to know was forged. The magistrate postponed the case till Monday the 26th inst., and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, 86, and, London.

THE HIGH COURT OFFICERS AND THE CENSUS.

AT the High Court on Saturday the Chief Justice mentioned that an application had been received from Government in regard to closing offices and sending as many of the High Court clerks as possible to assist in taking the census on Wednesday and Thursday. To a certain extent the offices would be closed, but the Court would not be closed as it was not to be supposed that the Bench or counsel would assist in the census work. (Laughter.) As many of the clerks as could be spared would be taken from the Master's and Translators' offices, but none would be spared from the Insolvent Court Office. Such of the Judges as ordinarily sat would attend on Wednesday and Thursday, but only as many clerks would be kept as would be sufficient to go on with the work.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The official reports from the districts in Bengal for the week ended the 10th of February continue favourable, though in some parts the spring crops have suffered slightly from too much rain, and in Bhaugulpore the mango-crop, an important one in that district, has been much injured. In Pooree, the report says that embankments and excavations as relief works were going on in Mahoud and Parikud.—*Englishman.*

THE POLICE SUPERANNUATION BILL.

THE following is the second report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856 :—

The Select Committee to whom Bill No. I. of 1872, "A Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856," has been referred for reconsideration, beg to report that they have added a section to the bill by which the poundage fees levied under the provisions of section 28 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 are directed to be paid to the Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund, and the balances to the credit of the existing Police Superannuation Fund, are ordered to be transferred to the fund to be created under the provisions of this bill.

A few words have been added to section 1.

(Signed) H. P. St. G. TUCKER.
" J. S. WHITE.
" MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
" E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

16th February 1872.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., having been unable to attend on the Committee, does not sign this report.

THE NORTH CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

At the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. the Chief Justice (Sir M. R. Westropp,) the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the rule *nisi* granted on the 6th instant for an injunction to restrain the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of Canara from selling any of the land mentioned in the plaint of Vykoont Bapoojee, the plaintiff in the North Canara land settlement case, in default of payment of the increased land revenue, was argued by counsel.

The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble appeared on behalf of Government to show cause, and Mr. Marriott, on behalf of Mr. Anstey, supported the rule.

The Advocate General said—I appear with my learned friend Mr. Scoble to show cause against a rule which was obtained on the 6th instant in the suit in which Vykoont Bapoojee is the plaintiff and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Collector of Canara are the defendants, in which it was ordered that the defendants should show cause why they and their agents and subordinates should not be restrained from levying or proceeding to levy, at the enhanced rate mentioned in the affidavit of Bapoojee Vykoont, the assessment of land revenue in respect of lands of the plaintiff in the district of North Canara in the plaint mentioned, with an interim injunction in the meanwhile. We are instructed by Government to oppose this application. This application, as your Lordship sees, is a novel one, and is meant to stay the levy of an enhanced rate of assessment which has been fixed upon the plaintiff's land by virtue of an Act of the Bombay Legislature. (I. of 1865.)

The Chief Justice—It is a question whether that Act authorizes you to do so.

The Advocate General—The question which is in substance raised by the plaintiff in his plaint is that he is exempted from the operation of the Act.

The Chief Justice—Or, in other words, whether the Act authorizes Government to assess his land at the enhanced rate.

The Advocate General—It is a plea of exemption, and the plaint in this case is instituted for the cancelment of the order under which the Survey Act (I. of 1865) was applied to his land on the ground that it is not applicable to it, he claiming to have a proprietary right in the soil, and that there is no authority to revise the assessment. And he prays for the establishment of his permanent right and the fixing of the ancient assessment of Rs. 260 on the said land. There is no prayer, your Lordships observe, for an injunction; it is a plaint for the cancelment of a particular order made under Act I of 1865, and for the establishment of a right to a permanent settlement under the privilege of paying the old assessment. It is discretionary with this Court whether it will grant an injunction or not. It is not compelled to do so, and though in ordinary cases it might in its discretion grant an injunction, yet, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, the Court, I trust, will withhold that particular remedy.

The Chief Justice—Is it not the case that if you are allowed to levy the enhanced rate you are at liberty to sell the land if it is not paid?

The Advocate General—Yes, if it is not paid.

The Chief Justice—Will you tell me what there will be for the Court to decide when the case comes on if the land is sold in the interval?

The Advocate General—We cannot suppose that the plaintiff, if Government is not restrained from levying this enhanced rate, would suffer matters to go to that extreme. He would prefer paying the new assessment.

The Chief Justice—If he is not liable to pay the assessment he will be perfectly justified in resisting it to the utmost.

The Advocate General—*Prima facie*, we say, he is liable. This is a fiscal act for the levying of the tax, and to avoid paying it he puts in a plea of exemption.

The Chief Justice—Will you tell me what guarantee you have that he will pay it, and in the second place that if he does not you will not sell the property in dispute?

The Advocate General—We have the guarantee of his own interest, it appears by his affidavit that the old assessment is Rs. 200, and the new one Rs. 550. That is a difference of Rs. 350, and that enhanced rate is due not from the circumstance of the old rate being raised, but to the circumstance that on a fresh measurement of his land he has been found to be in possession of a larger quantity of land than his old assessment was levied upon.

Mr. Marriott—I believe there is no evidence of that.

The Chief Justice—Is that on affidavit?

Mr. Marriott—No, my Lord.

The Advocate General—I thought it was on affidavit, but it is the general character of the assessment throughout——

The Chief Justice—That they have more land than they ought to have?

The Advocate General—It is a very well known circumstance, with regard to the old assessment, that the quantity of land the holders had was very much larger than that upon which the assessment was made; the great object of the new assessment is to ascertain, by accurate measurement, the precise quantity of land that they have in their possession. In Bapoojee Vykoont's affidavit he states that in September last, that is to say about five months after the institution of this suit, the second defendant sold one of the pieces of land mentioned in the plaint, owing to the plaintiff having objected to payment of the enhanced assessment levied according to the new settlement made under Bombay Act I. of 1865.

The Chief Justice—When is that sale said to have taken place?

The Advocate General—In September last, five months after the suit was instituted. This is one of our points. He did not go immediately, as he ought to have done, to the Court at Carwar.

The Chief Justice—I think it rather disproves your statement on another point, that the man would rather pay than let his land be sold. Are we to have his land sold from under his feet while the question is pending as to whether he is liable at the enhanced rate or not?

The Advocate General—It is entirely optional with him whether he chooses to have his land sold or not?

The Chief Justice—You do not know what his circumstances are.

The Advocate General—The land is presumably much more valuable than the assessment. We might leave it to his own interest.

The Chief Justice—The fact of the matter is, you want to have the case decided in your favour before the hearing.

The Advocate General—We do not. But we do not want to have the operations of the Government of this great country disturbed by an order of this sort.

The Chief Justice—You cannot refund from the land if you have sold it to another person. A man is not bound to take money instead of his land merely because Government chooses. It is a question in this matter whether Government has a right to levy the enhanced rate. I understood that this case was brought up here at the wish of Government, as Government moved it, in order that the decision might be expedited with a view to the enhanced rate being levied as soon as possible if the Court should come to the conclusion that it was entitled to levy it. That was one of the reasons for bringing the matter up here; and now you ask to be declared entitled to do that which the suit is instituted for the purpose of deciding, and which you have brought up here to have decided—and really to get rid of the necessity of the hearing at all. It comes to that.

The Advocate General—The suit was brought here to get a more authoritative decision.

The Chief Justice—If you are to be allowed to sell the land, what is to be done at the decision of the Court? We cannot compel the man to pay the rate. We do not know what his means are; and the fact that he has already allowed a portion of his land to be sold argues strongly that he has no means.

The Advocate General—It argues contumacy, and shows that he is determined to resist the payments, and therefore he will not make the payment even under protest.

The Chief Justice—It argues certainly that he has not the means.

The Advocate General—He is standing out on public grounds, I suppose.

The Chief Justice—The ground is taken from under him and sold, and this, too, since the suit was instituted.

The Advocate General—Since the suit was instituted, and before it was brought up here, he took no steps to stop it.

The Chief Justice—Is that to be the reason why you are to be allowed to sell the rest of the land? You have sold a portion of the land, and you want to have the rest of the land sold from under his feet, while the question is being decided as to whether the reason for which it is sold is a valid reason in law or not.

The Advocate General—You cannot assume that.

The Chief Justice—I must say it is a most extraordinary contention on the part of Government. I am surprised that Government should have instructed its officers to come here and say those officers ought to be allowed to sell the land while the case is being argued.

The Advocate General—It is his own fault.

The Chief Justice—It may not be his own fault. Have you anything to show that he has the means of paying, and that, although he had the means of paying, he allowed the land to be sold?

The Advocate General—He has not said so.

The Chief Justice—But you are asking us to assume that he is able to pay.

The Advocate General—I ask you to assume neither one way nor the other. I say that when one looks at the land he holds, and the amount of his assessment, the probability is that he has the means of paying.

The Chief Justice—And you draw that inference from the fact of his having allowed a portion of his land to be sold already?

The Advocate General—There is no inference of poverty in that. I only say——

The Chief Justice—You have not controverted the fact by affidavit that a portion of his land has been sold.

The Advocate General—We have not. We are very much here without instructions as to what has taken place down there. Bapoojee Vykoont then goes on to say in his affidavit, "That in December last the said defendant has, as I am informed and believe it to be true, issued and served on the plaintiff a notice for payment of the assessment according to the new scale, and thereby threatened that in default of payment of such assessment his land would be sold by public auction. That the plaintiff has repeatedly applied to the said second defendant, both in writing and orally, for an order that during the pendency of this suit the recovery of the increased assessment be stayed, or that assessment in respect of the said lands may be levied, at the old fixed rates, but the said defendant has refused to accede to plaintiff's application. The assessment in respect of the plaintiff's land according to the old rate amount to Rs. 200-5-7, whereas the same according to the new settlement amounts to more than Rs. 550. That the plaintiff is greatly apprehensive that the said second defendant will enforce the order made by him for the recovery of the increased assessment by sale of the plaintiff's land during the pendency of this suit, and thereby cause the plaintiff serious injury, and put him to great damages unless the said defendant be by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court restrained from enforcing payment of such increased assessment until the disposal of this suit or until further order." The affidavit of Mr. Jacomb states that he is a member of the Bombay Civil Service, Revenue Department, and that he is acquainted with the operations of the Revenue Survey Act. He says that notice of the enhanced assessment was given in or about the month of March 1870, and that no steps to resist it by legal process were taken till fifteen months afterwards, the plaintiff's suit not being filed till June 1871, although the usual steps had been taken by Government to enforce payment in the meantime; that the plaintiff made no application for an injunction in the Court below, and that great public inconvenience will result if the order sought by the plaintiff be granted. Mr. Jacomb makes this statement on his knowledge, information, and belief.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—That notice of the enhanced assessment was given in March 1870?

The Advocate General—Yes, and the man did not bring his suit until June 1871, which is fifteen months afterwards.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—During the time did the Collector take no steps to recover this enhanced assessment?

The Advocate General—Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—What steps?

Mr. Justice Gibbs—I understand Mr. Jacomb's affidavit simply to be a statement of what he, as a revenue officer, would do under similar circumstances.

The Chief Justice—The sale of a portion did not take place until after the suit was instituted.

The Advocate General: Notice must have been given long before, but we do not know whether there were any sales before the suit was instituted.

The Chief Justice—What is the date of the filing of the plaint?

The Advocate General—The 5th June 1871, and the only specific sale mentioned took place in September. But no steps were taken by him until the case was brought up here.

The Chief Justice—He brought his suit in sufficient time, and you, notwithstanding the suit, do not say whether you have any right to levy this enhanced rate or not. You sell a portion of his land and since, according to the affidavit of his son, have given notice that you are going to press for more revenue at the enhanced rate, and sell if you do not get it, and he now asks that we should prevent the sale as the question is to be settled in the High Court here.

The Advocate General—Only a small proportion of his property would be sold to pay the whole of the enhanced assessment.

The Chief Justice—Suppose it turns out that you have no right to sell?

The Advocate General—Then we should be liable to refund.

The Chief Justice—Refund the land?

Advocate-General—No, the money.

The Chief Justice—But you have no right to put him to his choice whether he will have your money or his land. Suppose it turns out that you are not entitled to levy this enhanced rate?

The Advocate General—The Court will suppose we have. It is a question of convenience.

The Chief Justice—It is certainly more convenient to the plaintiff that his land should remain in his possession. He cannot get his land back, and you may get your money.

The Advocate General—It is for the public convenience that the revenue should be collected in that district.

The Chief Justice—It may be for the public convenience, but the subject is entitled to be protected from an enhanced and unjust rate, if it turns out that that is the nature of this rate.

The Advocate General—They might pay under protest if they like, and then if the decision were in their favour the money would be refunded.

The Chief Justice—I should like to hear the Attorney General get up in England to argue that a Court should order a man's land to be sold first and decided upon afterwards.

The Advocate General—My Lord, this is not England.

The Chief Justice—No, it is not.

The Advocate General—It is improper to apply to this country principles of Government which are applicable to England. And I must say, nothing is more common where there is a dispute as to a tax in England than proceedings in Acts of Parliament declaring that when parties question their liability to pay they should deposit the money in dispute.

The Chief Justice—You cannot get a provision showing that whether you are entitled to the rate or not you should be liable to sell the land.

The Advocate General—We say the case is not entirely in the Court's discretion, and if your Lordship restrains Government from carrying out their revenue assessments, at all events your Lordship should order the plaintiff to pay the money into Court.

The Chief Justice—We may call upon him, possibly, to give security for it.

The Advocate General—It is a common thing in granting injunctions to make it a condition that the money really in dispute should be deposited. The question is whether he is entitled to keep that money or Government should take it by way of enhanced assessment.

The Chief Justice—What do you say is the value of his land?

The Advocate General—They say land is very valuable down in Canara.

The Chief Justice—You have nothing to tell us. When you suggest that in the event of there being an injunction granted against the sale, the plaintiff ought to be called upon either to pay or give security, we should know what the value of the land is. If it is so great, even if the sale is deferred for a considerable time there will be quite sufficient to pay you your enhanced rate out of the sale.

The Advocate General—But there is nothing to prevent the plaintiff alienating in the meanwhile.

The Chief Justice—No alienation or mortgage would be subject to the revenue.

The Advocate General—Then we might be involved in litigations.

The Chief Justice—Your claim for revenue, if it is a good claim, would supersede any mortgage or alienation. You would be entitled to proceed against the land.

The Advocate General—We brought this case here to have a more authoritative and speedier settlement. It is a question whether we shall get a speedier one.

The Chief Justice—It was your own election to bring it here. You were not invited by this Court to bring it here, nor, as I am informed, by the plaintiff.

The Advocate General—We thought the best for bringing it here was that it was very important to get the matter speedily settled, because it operated as a great obstacle to collecting the revenue.

The Chief Justice—On that ground we granted your application, and we will take care that you have a reasonably speedy decision. As I understand, the chief cause of delay that is likely to occur will be in the Translation Department. We shall enjoin the translation officer to give your papers fair play.

The Advocate General—This case may be taken to the Privy Council and last two or three years. I would ask your Lordship, therefore, if the injunction is to go, that the plaintiff should pay the annual assessment into Court. There can be no harm done him by that.

The Chief Justice—I may call upon him to give security, but not to pay the money. Has he paid the ordinary amount?

The Advocate General—I understand he has not paid anything.

Mr. Marriott—They would not take the original amount.

The Chief Justice—Why do you not take the original amount?

The Advocate General—Certainly I should advise them to do so. It would appear that Government, considering they are entitled to the whole, feel it below their dignity to take a portion.

The Advocate General then made reference to that section of the Code under which the injunction was applied for, and which stated security for payment of the money with interest should be given. On the Chief Justice asking Mr. Marriott whether he was prepared to give security, Mr. Marriott submitted that the defendants had made out no case why security should be given.

After some further conversation, Mr. Scoble, following his learned leader, proceeded to show cause against the rule. Ultimately an injunction was granted on condition that the plaintiff should continue to pay his old assessment, give security for the enhanced rate with interest, and security for the costs of the case. The costs of the day to be costs in the cause. Owing to the pressure on our columns this morning, we are compelled to defer for a day the remainder of our report.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE FROM BROACH TO LADY MAYO.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of Broach, both European and native, convened at the instance of the local Association, on Friday, it was unanimously resolved to forward a letter of condolence to Lady Mayo, through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The following is a copy of the letter together with that of one to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald :—

To the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor in Council, Bombay.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In submitting herewith a letter of condolence adopted by the inhabitants of this town at a public meeting held at Broach on the 15th instant, I am directed to request your Excellency's Government to oblige us by transmitting it to the disconsolate Countess of Mayo, to whom it is addressed.—I beg to remain your Excellency's most obedient servant,

SORABSHA DADABHAI,
Honorary Secretary Broach Association.

Broach, 16th February 1872.

To the Countess of Mayo, the beloved relict of one of the noblest and best of the Governors-General of India, Calcutta.

CUR LADY.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Broach, beg to approach your Ladyship with sad an almost broken hearts in this your greatest and severest trial; and to offer our humble but sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this the hour of your great sorrow, in which we participate to an extent, of which the brevity of this letter is no measure.

While taking this early and hasty opportunity of wishing that "He who" (in the words of the Bible) "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may watch over and always protect you, we cannot but suppress our disgust and deep indignation at the horrible deed which has brought sorrow to all our loya hearts.

We cannot conclude this letter, without bearing testimony to the high and valuable services rendered to this great country by the dear departed Viceroy; nor without expressing our great surprise and sorrow that he should have been struck down by one of a section of the community to manifest whose condition Lord Mayo was so particularly solicitous. This, our Lady, appears like base ingratitude for which the perpetrator will suffer, but his punishment would be but a poor consolation to your Ladyship and some highly incommensurate with the enormity of the offence.—We beg to remain, our Countess, your ladyship's most obedient servants,

(Numerous signatures follow here.)

Broach, Guzerat, 15 h February 1872.

"Berkely, September 1859.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to exure my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. For your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN."—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium	£	718,385
Ditto Second ditto		£1,413,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1869	£228,314	7s. 3d.
Do. 1869	£480,180	5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1869	£ 62,919	7s. 11d.
Do. 1869	£218,420	14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	28 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6 William IV., Cap. 54.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,721,280	

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Frank G. Jefferson, Esq. and
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AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as are consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 37,337, assuring £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,989,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... ... £872,728- 3-11

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit... ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any othe Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or Survival, without discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period, under the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PIL

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, 15TH FEBRUARY.

MR. ADURJEE is appointed Deputy Magistrate of this place. He came here on Thursday last, and received charge of his office on Friday, after taking the usual oaths. Mr. Adurjee is rather of a delicate constitution, but it is a consolation to see him in company with one of our best Parsee doctors. We sincerely wish that Mr. Adurjee may make it his study to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor's Mr. M. C. Eatoo, if he intends to carry with him the good graces of the people on his departure from here.

The Parsees of this old and ancient town, in place of advancing in the etiquette of society, seem to us to be day by day retrograding. Yesterday evening, according to the old and foolish custom, a marriage feast of tinpot viands and movree "Fullians" was given to the whole of the Parsee community of Broach by Mr. Nusserwanjee Bumonshaw Mehtajee. To tell the truth, it was one of the dirtiest scenes ever seen. To sit on a piece of dirty dungry cloth with bended knees, with patent boots, nice silky alpaca coats and starched trousers, was revolting to all senses. But yet one of the most detestable and deplorable customs that has lately found its way into such "khanas," is that in place of the usual common movree, generally used on such occasions, being served to all guests, a few were served with brandy and soda.

Kuppas is coming now rather faster and thicker than before. All the ginning concerns are kept pretty well at work, but in the absence of any union and harmony on the part of the ginners, the price for ginning one bhar of kupas is knocked down to Rs. 6. The only factories out of the whole lot that command Rs. 7 a bhar are the Mofussil Ginning Company, Limited, and the Broach Cotton Gining Company, Limited. The Golden dividends of previous years have brought into existence more gins than are necessary at Broach. The Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Oil Co., Limited, paid a dividend last year of only four shillings and six pence per share of Rs. 99 each when the ginning rates averaged to Rs. 7 a bhar, so what can the dividend be this year with Rs. 6 a bhar?

Owing to the Alabama question, the market here is so uncertain that offers one day are made at Rs. 300, and next day perhaps at Rs. 295 and 290 a candy. The present rate for machine-ginned cotton is Rs. 295 per candy (Broach) and Rs. 115 per bhar of kuppas.

The Broach Philanthropic Association is doing pretty well under the management of its able and energetic Secretary, Mr. Sorabshaw Dadabhoy. I have heard from a reliable source that the Association intends to send Mr. Sorabshaw to England to endeavour to have certain grievances redressed there, if the voice of the Association is not properly attended to here. In my opinion, a wiser step than this could scarcely be taken.

The cold here is intense. Broad-cloath coats and Cashmere shawls are the order of the day. Public health on the average good.

The other day a clock was stolen at night from the Broach Library, and all the efforts of the police have not succeeded in finding out the thief.

Our Collector, Mr. White, is now in the districts, but is expected to be here by the 21st instant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THE return ball to the Masons at last came off on the night of the 6th inst. It was decidedly a most brilliant success, but of course nothing to eclipse the Masonic ball. The rooms were very tastefully decorated with the flags of all colours and nations, devices of various sorts, and also very brilliantly lighted up, and every one appeared to enter with spirit and activity in enjoying and conducing towards the happiness and enjoyment of others. Dancing commenced at about 9 P.M., and was kept up with great hilarity and spirit until midnight, when the good old tune of the roast beef of Old England struck up, and reminded the company that their presence was required in the supper-room upstairs, whither all wended their steps, where a splendid repast (under the able management of Monsieur Suel) of all the delicacies of the season was laid out; and as justice was done to the dancing, so likewise was the same done to the repast. Here all were very busily engaged mildly, but vigorously, fortifying the inward person. Champkin, that sparkling and refreshing beverage, was the order of the morning, and amidst the din of knives and forks, laughters, jokes and merry voices, especially of the fair sex, Colonel Milliford, who took such a deep interest in the ball, and for which he fully deserves the greatest praise, which doubtless has been accorded to him by the whole company, rose amidst great applause and made a very eloquent speech in behalf of the non-Masons, which was ably responded to by Captain Hunter, the Worshipful Master of Lodge Felix, with all masonic honours and deafening cheers by the members of the Masonic fraternity. The health of the ladies was then toasted by Mr. Thyne, our most energetic and zealous Harbour Master, but it is very much to be regretted that it was very feebly responded to by the bachelors, especially the one who undertook the response on behalf of the ladies. It is a pity that some one of them did not rise and return thanks on behalf of her sex, and thus have put the bachelors to the blush. After the gay company got through the exertions of the supper, they descended, and dancing was kept up with great spirit and activity until 5 A.M. The band of Her Majesty's 45th Regt. was obtained through the kindness of Colonel Taylor and officers of that regiment, played on the occasion, and the music, under the management of Mr. Nazareth, the bandmaster, was all that the most fastidious could have desired.

Another tax has been introduced by the Government of India, called the non-agricultural tax, and this also has been brought to Aden. It would be most interferred from this tax that it is imposed on the non-agricultural class who occupy the land and thus prevent agriculture on it. This appears all right and fair enough where such land does exist, but really, in the name of conscience, where is the land in Aden fit for cultivation. It is well known that nothing grows on this barren rock: all supplies are brought to it from a very great distance, and for which we have to pay very dearly for. And therefore such a tax should not be enforced in Aden, in addition to the income-tax, which is bad enough. This tax, people who draw Rs. 50 annually, have to pay. What opinion must the lower order of natives entertain for the British nation when such a tax is resorted to for replenishing the public coffers? It does not speak much of financial management or of the prestige of the "British nation."

By the bye, it may be very earnestly enquired what earthly use in Aden is the remains of the Abyssinia railway plant? There is one engineer on Rs. 100 monthly, and also some other staff, causing, it would suppose, an useless expenditure of about Rs. 300 monthly, for simply cleaning the locomotive and watching the plant from being pilfered by thieves. This is the way, and many other ways, that the money goes, and so pop goes the tax. It is high time that something should be done about this railway plant.

A very sad accident happened the other day. Some of the men of the 3-60th Rifle Brigade were bathing in the sea, when three out of the number were found missing, the sea being very rough, doubtless must have been the cause of this casualty. Two of the dead bodies have been found, but it appears that the third body is missing.

It is indeed very astonishing that such an important port as Aden should be without a man-of-war of some kind; even a gun-boat would be better than nothing. Many foreign vessels are often seen in this port. Very probably they have an eye to business whilst the British Lion is sleeping on his den. There must surely be a paucity of vessels of war of the British Navy.

The cold weather is fast disappearing, and we must gird up our loins for the coming struggle with the hot season.

It is very strange, indeed, that no regatta ever takes place in this port. What is our energetic Harbour Master about? If he will just stir himself about, I am sure one will take place.

No signs of any unfortunate bachelors sacrificing himself at Hymen's shrine.

THE RATEPAYERS' PETITION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The humble Memorial of the Committee appointed by the Residents and Ratepayers of Bombay at the Public Meeting assembled at the Town Hall on the 7th November, 1871.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the municipal affairs of Bombay have been for the last five or six years very much mismanaged, and that the residents and ratepayers have great cause for complaint in consequence.

2. The nature of the mal-administration and the grievances from which the people have been and are still suffering, are so fully set forth in their petitions and representations to the Bench of Justices and to the Bombay Government, that your memorialists will not take up your Excellency's time in repeating them here in detail, but will respectfully and briefly recapitulate them.

3. The main point which your memorialists have urged upon the Government of Bombay is for a Commission of retrospective enquiry into the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Municipality so as to ascertain whether the income has been duly recovered and credited and expenditure properly incurred.

4. The introduction of the representative system into the Municipality has been another main feature in the addresses in your Excellency's memorialists to the local Government. The great advantage of a freely-appointed representative Municipal body is that the representatives are directly responsible to those they represent. Hence the free public discussion evolved on all municipal matters by all classes of the population will form a true and healthy public opinion, which is the only stable basis of Governments.

5. There are other points that your Excellency's memorialists have repeatedly brought in their petitions under the notice of the Bench of Justices and the local Government, especially the yearly increasing and *illegal* expenditure of the Municipality, and its present excessive amount. Your memorialists say *illegal* advisedly, because the present Municipal Act (Bombay) II. of 1865 has been entirely ignored and set at naught by the Government servant who was appointed under its provisions to work it; by the majority of the Bench of Justices who should have made it the strength of their hands, but neglected to do so; and by the Bombay Government so entirely oblivious has it been of the great public scandal caused by its neglect of, and indifference to, municipal matters.

6. Finally, far from approaching your Excellency in a hasty or complaining spirit, your memorialists humbly beg to remind you that they have addressed to the Bench of Justices two memorials and to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council three memorialists of a most respectful and moderate character, in the hope that the Bench and Government might, before it was too late, retrace their steps, reform abuses, and save themselves and the city of Bombay from the disgrace of the municipal collapse which has taken place.

7. The Bench sent one simple acknowledgment after nine months' time. The Government of Bombay sent one simple acknowledgment, and to the last of the three petitions which emanated from the largest public meeting ever held in Bombay, on public matters, a brief reply was sent, which was not an answer to any single point alluded to in the memorial. *Your Excellency's memorialists feel this to be hard and unmerited treatment of a law-abiding people. This reply has made a most profound impression on the minds of your memorialists, and the community generally; and they feel and they express this feeling solemnly and sorrowfully, that they have nothing to hope from the Government of this Presidency in the way of municipal reform suited to the spirit of the age, to the intelligence and the industry of the inhabitants of this city, to their loyalty, and to it unfeigned respect for British institutions of local self government.*

9. The appendices annexed hereto, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and I, contained in regular order the memorials and the answers to them referred to above, and H is the appendix attached to the G memorial.

Your Excellency's memorialists therefore appeal to your Excellency in Council for that relief and just consideration of their humble requests, which has hitherto been sought for on the spot, but which has been denied them. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Sd.) A. J. MACDONALD,
Chairman, and other members of the R. Committee.
31st January 1872.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP SERAPIS

ON Saturday afternoon, H. M.'s troopship Serapis, Commander D. E. Grant, arrived in harbour. She left Portsmouth on the 19th Jan.; Malta on the 29th Jan.; Port Said on the 2nd Feb.; and Suez on the 4th Feb. During the voyage the weather was favourable. One birth and two deaths (a sergeant and a child) occurred; and on the 23rd Jan. she unfortunately lost one of her men overboard off Cape St. Vincent. She brought the following officers:—

Lieut.-Col. Fellowes, 107th, in command; Deputy Inspector's General Innis, C.B., O'Flaherty, C.B., and Gallwey, Staff; Surg. Major Kendall, Staff, in medical charge; Assist. Surgeons Mahoney, 107th; Parsons, Staff, and Joynt, 66th; Captains Cooke, Chambers, Lewis, and Wynch, R. A.; Lieuts. Mortenan, Fitzroy, and Swinton, R. A.; Captain Clive, R. E.; Lieuts. Dobson, Staff, and Savage, and Major Brown, 2/13th Foot; Lieut. MacMullen, 11th Hussars; Lieut. Wetherall, 15th Hussars; Capt. Malet, 18th Hussars; Capt. Walford, 20th Hussars; Lieuts. Cane and Bardsley, and Major Brown, 2/13th Foot; Lieut. Scott, 1/2nd Foot; Captain Blakeley, and Lieut. Ommaney, 1/2nd Foot; Quartermaster Mullins, 1/11th Foot; Captain Woodthorpe, 107th; Lieuts. Hussey and Webb, 1/17th Foot; Captains Kirke and Hereford, 2/19th Foot; Lieut. Curtis, 2/25th Foot; Captain Salwey, 26th Foot; Lieuts. Wilson and Hennell, 26th Foot; Captains Young and Smith, 29th Foot; Lieuts. Irving, 29th Foot; Lieut. Wilkinson, 44th Foot; Captain Young, 49th Foot; Lieuts. Molineux, 56th, and Tidy, 54th Foot; Captains Hoover, 57th, and Wright, 59th Foot; Paymaster Hall, 100th Foot; Surgeon Worth, 106th Foot; Captain Franks, 107th; Sub-Lieuts. Hume, 107th, and Wapshare, 108th Foot.

In all there were 35 officers, 23 ladies, 9 officers' children, 1,069 men, 111 women, and 148 children. Total, 1,415.

APPLICATION FOR AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

At the High Court, Original Side, on Saturday last, in connection with the case of Vykoont Bapoojee v. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Canara and others, familiarly known as the "Canara Land Settlement Case," Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Gibbs and Melvill for a rule *nisi* for an attachment for contempt of Court committed by Mr. Robert Knight, editor *Indian Statesman*, in that he commented in his issues of the 9th and 12th, inst. on the Canara case in a manner calculated to prejudice the plaintiff, while the case was pending before the Court.

Mr. Marriott—I apply for a rule *nisi* for an attachment for contempt of Court.

The Chief Justice asked how the precedents were and whether such writs should not issue on the Crown side?

Mr. Marriott said he thought not; and there were instances in which attachments were issued by the Court in which the suits were pending. In the case of Tichborne v. Mostyn (Law Reports, Equity Cases, vol. 7, p. 55,) which was quoted by Lord Romilly in another case, the Court granted a rule for contempt, holding that any publication tending to influence the result of a pending suit is a contempt of Court. The motion in that case was made on behalf of the plaintiff that the publisher and printer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* should show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court in publishing an abstract of the affidavits filed on behalf of the plaintiff (but not produced before the Court,) with comments calculated to prejudice the plaintiff's case.

Chief Justice—The writs might issue on the Crown side.

Mr. Marriott—I don't think.

Chief Justice—However, take your course. It would be open to such objection as there might be, though it is not likely there would be.

Mr. Marriott—The grounds on which I apply are that, in the issues of the *Indian Statesman* of Friday the 9th and Monday the 12th inst., were published certain articles greatly tending to prejudice the mind of the Court against my client, the plaintiff in this case. An affidavit has been filed with the newspapers of those dates.

Chief Justice—Does the affidavit show Mr. Knight to be the printer and publisher?

Mr. Marriott—Yes, my Lord. The affidavit says: "That I am informed and believe it to be true that Mr. Robert Knight was, at the date of publishing the said articles, and still is, the editor of the said daily newspaper, the *Indian Statesman* and Gazette of Asia."

Chief Justice—Does it state that he is registered as such?

Mr. Marriott—No, not that he is registered. One of the articles contains internal evidence that it is written by Mr. Knight himself: indeed, he alludes to himself as having been called to order by another newspaper for the comments he had made. The first article is of Friday the 9th inst., and is entitled the writ of it. (Reads.) Although we complain of this article, it is harmless compared with what I am going to read. The second article is the one we specially complain of. I hope your Lordships will be of opinion that it is an article which no newspaper ought to have published during the pendency of the case. It is published in the issue of Monday the 12th inst., and is as follows. (Reads.)

Mr. Marriott—"And in the meantime, we warn the public against being misled by the eloquence of Mr. Anstey and his henchman,"—That is the *Bombay Gazette*, my Lord.

Chief Justice—Is it?

Mr. Marriott—Yes, I think so. Then "the High Court will, we hope, require the counsel to support the sort of declamation which we are certain to get—(the thought suddenly strikes us, how gloriously we could ourselves shine in such a cause and on such an occasion, if we had only got the brief.") That is under parenthesis.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Do you object to it?

Mr. Marriott—Anything relating to counsel is fair game, but I object to the statements made to prejudice my client. After a long quotation, which I do not think it necessary to read, the article goes on—"Let Mr. Anstey do his best for his Canara clients by all means. He is bound to do so; but let him spare us the appeals to popular passion, with which he has made us too familiar in former cases in which he has been engaged. Let him speak respectfully of the Government which he is so ready to denounce as oppressive, forgetting the weight which his words carry. We are bound to presume that he wishes the *right* to prevail, whether that right is on the side of his clients or on the side of the Commonwealth. *We* are convinced that it is on the side of the latter, and therefore have no sympathy with these Canarese appellants. They are simply seeking to evade paying their fair and proper contribution to the public burdens, since we can prove them in no other way. Every one will at once allow that if they are not to pay through the land, they ought to be made to pay some other way. Their claim is therefore bad morally whatever it may be legally, and we believe it to be bad legally also; but that part of the case we may safely leave to the High Court, to which alone it belongs to determine the facts."

Chief Justice—Upon whose behalf do you move?

Mr. Marriott—The plaintiff, Bapoojee Vykoont. I apprehend—

Chief Justice—Do you read the affidavit as to the publisher?

Mr. Marriott—The affidavit is this:—

"That in the editorial columns of the issues of an English daily newspaper in Bombay called the *Indian Statesman* and Gazette of Asia, and published respectively on the 9th and 12th February inst., there have appeared certain articles relating to the subject-matter of this suit which articles are, as I am advised and verily believe, calculated to create a prejudice against the plaintiff's case while the same is under the consideration of this Hon. Court. That the said daily issues of the 9th and 12th February inst. of the said paper, containing the articles above referred to, are hereunto annexed and marked. That I am informed and believe it to be true that Mr. Robert Knight was, at the date of publishing the said articles, and still is, the Editor of the said daily newspaper, the *Indian Statesman* and Gazette of Asia."

And your Lordships will see that in the latter of the two articles he distinctly refers to himself as the writer.

Chief Justice—What is the declaration at the bottom of the paper?

Mr. Marriott—It is: printed and published for the proprietor by G. L. F. Connell. I ask your Lordships to grant us the rule *nisi*. I will take it subject to any objection Mr. Knight may make that he is not the publisher. There can be no doubt as to the tendency of the article.

Chief Justice—You don't apply against Connell?

Mr. Marriott—We don't apply against Connell. I am not instructed to apply against him.

Chief Justice—We think you are entitled to a rule *nisi*. When do you propose to make it returnable?

Mr. Marriott—We will make it returnable in the usual time, subject to your Lordships' convenience. Will your Lordship direct the rule to both?

Chief Justice—You have no affidavit to do that.

Mr. Marriott—I will take it as it stands.

Chief Justice—Make the rule returnable next Saturday before us, three judges. Issue it at once so as to give Mr. Knight time to prepare his defence.

Rule *nisi* for an attachment granted.

FURTHER OUTRAGES ON BRITISH SOLDIERS AT BANGALORE.

THE *Bangalore Herald* of Thursday says:—It is with much reluctance that we have to chronicle further outrages on British soldiers by natives in this place. On Saturday evening last two artillerymen were set upon and severely mauled by natives in the Bazaar. They are now in hospital. On Monday evening so early as 5 o'clock a soldier of the Hussars was pelted with stones in the same locality. Is it not time for this sort of thing to stop? The police are utterly useless as we have reiterated a hundred times, but if the local Government really think the services of the Superintendent of Police are too valuable to be dispensed with then General Borton should institute a system of military patrols, or perhaps it would be better were the native quarter garrisoned by half a company of European infantry commanded by a European Commissioned Officer, to be changed daily. It is quite clear that the present state of things cannot be permitted to last. Retaliation will ensue sooner or later.

NARRATIVE OF THE KOOKA OUTBREAK.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 13.)

ON the morning of the 14th January the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana received intimation that on the previous day there had been seditious preaching at Bainee, the residence of Ram Singh, Gooroo of the Kooka sect, where from 800 to 1,000 Kookas, including the most influential of Ram Singh's Soobahs or Lieutenants, had assembled to celebrate the "Lohree" Festival. It was reported that a band of from 200 to 300 Kookas, after warning the other to hold themselves in readiness, had left Bainee headed by Heera Singh and Lena Singh, two of the most influential and fanatical men of the sect, avowedly with the intention of attacking Mulair Kotla, and afterwards of proceeding to the attack of Nabha. The informant added that he had followed this gang to a distance of some miles beyond the border of British territory in the direction of Nabha. Intimation was at once given to the proper authorities; the Vakeels of Mulair Kotla and Nabha, stationed at the Loodiana Court, were directed to send information of the threatened attack at once to their respective States, and enquiries were instituted into the movements of small bands of Kookas, who were known to be moving about the district, ostensibly with the object of visiting small fairs held at this season at various localities.

It was known to the authorities of Loodiana and of the neighbouring districts that for some weeks previously there had been much unusual excitement among the Soobahs, who were moving about from district to district with great rapidity. So suspicious was the conduct of the leading Soobah, Lukka Singh, that he was arrested by Major Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, only a few days before the outbreak. Lukka Singh is known to Government and to the local authorities that the Kookas had loudly and openly proclaimed that their rule was soon to commence, and there was a general feeling of uneasiness throughout all classes of the community. No overt act had however yet taken place to warrant the taking of action for the public safety.

Early on the morning of the 15th January, the news was received at Loodiana that the Fort of Maloudh, in the Ludhiana district, had been attacked by Kookas the previous night; the Sirdar wounded; several of his retainers killed or wounded, and arms and horses carried off. Maloudh is a semi-fortified place, 21 miles south-east of Loodiana, and in the residence of Sirdar Dulloo Singh, a member of the Rajah Phoolkian Houri and a relative of the Maharajah of Puttiala. Soon after daylight Mr. Coxan, Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Perkins, Superintendent of Police, and Dr. Ince, Civil Surgeon, rode out to Maloudh. The whole face of the country was flooded, and their progress from these causes was somewhat retarded. On the road they were met by a horseman spurring furiously in the direction of Loodiana. He pulled up, and reported that Maloudh had been attacked by a large town of Mulair Kotla had that morning been attacked by Kookas and that fighting was going on when he left. This was alarming news, and Mr. Cowan sent in a telegraphic message for despatch to Government, concluding with these words:—"Tell the rebellion—send troops," and rode on to Maloudh. By this time the news of the rising had spread, and the greatest alarm and consternation prevailed throughout the country. The fields were deserted; the ordinary occupations were abandoned by the people. The men assembled in crowds in front of the gateways of the villages, armed with such weapons as came to their hand, and the women collected on the house-tops, and stood in the lanes and fields watching for passers-by who could give them information of the progress of the insurrection.

On reaching Maloudh the British officers found that Sirdar Buddun Singh and five of his retainers had been badly wounded, and that a number of the villagers while defending rebel side two men were killed and four wounded and captured.

It appeared that on the previous evening (14th January), about 8 P.M., the gang of rebels had marched up to the gateway of the town of Maloudh shouting "Make way! Make way! The Satt Gooroo is coming, Ram Singh is coming," and were allowed to enter unopposed.

From the gateway a straight road, half bazaar, half street, leads to the house of the Sirdar. This main street is crossed at intervals by smaller streets or lanes. Military precautions were taken by the insurgents, showing the intelligence of the leaders. As the main body reached the lane a guard of 10 or 12 men was left at the gateway, who secured the chokeydars and durwans found there by binding them with ropes and cloths, and, as they marched up the street still shouting "Ram Singh is coming," parties were told off to guard each cross road, so as to secure a safe passage for retreat if necessary. Arrived in front of the Sirdar's residence, all disguise was thrown off and with shouts of "Akal! Akal! Ram Singh! Ram Singh!" the rebels attacked at once the Sirdar's house and that of Sirdar Buddun Singh, who was in the enclosure of the Court-house, was killed and a chuprrass wounded, and six swords and a double barrelled gun were taken from the store-room. In the stables the coachman was killed and two grooms badly wounded, and three valuable horses carried off. A third party headed by the leaders, Heera Singh and Lena Singh, forced its way into the Palace and proceeded, *well guided*, to the private apartments of the Sirdar. So sudden was the whole affair that Sirdar Buddun Singh was quietly washing his hands in a turret room when the rebels entered. "Salaam, Sirdar Sahib," was their salutation as they entered. The foremost man then drew their swords, and one of them, seizing the Sirdar by the beard, said, "Give us your arms, you *Son of the English*." The Sirdar, taken aback, replied, "I will give you my arms, do not kill me. I will show you where they are," and he led the way to the door of the room. Some of the ruffians stood aside to let him pass. One of them held a sharp axe in a careless manner. The young Sirdar, a strong man and plucky like his race, observing this, by a sudden movement wrested the axe from the Kooka's hand, and began to lay about him. When the insurgents entered the Sirdar's room, an old retainer of the family, seeing there was something wrong and hearing cries proceeding from below, ran to the foot of the tower, and began to beat the alarm "Dol" or war drum. Its sounds were heard just as the Sirdar had possessed himself of the axe, and must have startled the rebels, telling them that the country would soon be roused; for they turned and retreated in confusion, not however before they had inflicted three sword wounds on the Sirdar.

The sound of the drum, beaten at dead of night from the tower of their Chief's castle, startled and stirred the hearts of the Jat villagers, reminding them of their younger days, when as in battle they hastened to aid in repelling an attack, or to aid in a foray; for, at its first tap, the whole male population turned out, and hurried towards the fort. Their passage was barred by the rebel guards at the crossings, but the danger gained by the rebels in getting out to their front of their houses. The night was intensely dark and all that could be seen was a surging crowd in front of the palace, while screams and cries proceeded from the interior. "These cannot be our friends down below." So, tearing up the parapet walls of their houses the Maloudh men discharged the bricks at the retreating mass with such good effect that two men were found dead and four others dropped badly bruised and severely wounded. The rebels then left the town, and so great was the confusion that they were not followed.

In this attack the Kookas lost six of their number in killed and wounded, but they had secured arms and horses They proceeded straight to Mulair Kotla, a town distant 11 miles from Maloudh, arriving there at some time after midnight, remained till daylight (15th January) in an old abandoned garden about a mile from the town.

Kotla is a Mahomedan principality torn by internal dissensions. The present Nawab being a minor, the affairs of the State are administered by a sort of Council of Regency, under the management of the Commissioner of the Phoolballa Division; only a few horse and foot are kept up for police purposes. As stated above, information of the threatened attack on Kotla was sent from Loodiana, and reached Kotla on the afternoon of the 15th. Although the news was received with some incredulity by the State officials, precautions were taken; the guards were strengthened, and patrols went round the town all night. These preparations were all well known to the rebels, for, as afterwards transpired they were joined by Sookas from Kotla during the night, and these men acted as guides. Nevertheless, confiding in their strength, and in the belief that the co-religionists were hastening to their assistance, the rebels waited till broad daylight to attack the palace, treasury and armoury, in the heart of a large town in a state of preparation to meet them!

About 7 A.M., the insurgents entered the town. It was a raw wet morning, and few people were abroad, excepting the guards at the gateways and patrols. On the first alarm, but the Kookas pushed after them, and, being well guided, reached, through numerous tortuous streets and lanes, the Nawab's Palace. The small guard at the gate was at once overpowered and fled. The first efforts were directed to the treasury and the mal-khana, two buildings adjoining each other in the large palace square, but here they were met by the Kotwal and a dozen followers. These brave men made a desperate resistance at the entrance to the treasury, and so fierce was the fight at this spot that 14 bodies were afterwards removed from a small chabootra only a few feet square. The Kotwal and six or seven of his sepoys were killed here, and eight of the Kookas. The alarm now became general through the town, and the rebel leaders thought it prudent to retreat. This they did very leisurely, carrying their wounded with them. They were followed up, by the Nazim of Kotla and a few horsemen whom he hastily collected, to near the village of Rurr in the Pattiala State, distant about 10 miles from Kotla.

Here the Nazim received information that fresh bands of Kookas were gathering round the town of Kotla, and that a fresh attack was feared. This news was confirmed by the statement of a wounded prisoner, who told him that before night the Kooka "Raj" would commence. The Nazim thereupon returned hurriedly to Kotla, after sending intimation to the nearest Pattiala officials, and leaving a dozen sowars and some foot to mark down the rebels. On reaching Kotla he closed the gates of the town, and put it in a state of defence.

All that day and for two days afterwards, bands of Kookas flocked in towards Kotla, from distant villages and districts, and it has been subsequently ascertained that these bands had been summoned by the leaders to receive the arms, which it was hoped they would acquire in Kotla.

In the meantime, the Naib Nazim of Shereepore, in the Puttiala State, on receipt of the intelligence that the rebels had reached Rurr, rode hard to this village, accompanied by only nine sowars and a few headmen of villages on horseback. He roused the country as he went along, and was followed by the Jat Zemindars on foot, armed with sticks, choppers and axes. At first the Kookas showed fight, but the Naib Nazim prudently forbore to close with them; and, on seeing the number of their captors gradually increasing, the Kookas, with loud curses against the British Government, the Maharaja of Puttiala, and their co-religionists who had failed to arrive to their aid, threw down their arms and surrendered. They were conveyed for the night to a small fortified place in the neighbourhood; whilst small bodies of Kookas continued to appear and disappear in the country around.

It was at this critical juncture that the British officers arrived at Kotla. The situation was very grave. Reliable information was received, almost hourly, that the bands of Kookas hovering near the town were increasing in number, and there was a general and well founded apprehension that a second attack on the town would be made. About the same time the contingents from Puttiala, Nabha and Jheend arrived, and immediate measures were taken to protect the town against another attack, and to patrol its outskirts. When the prisoners were being brought in, the apprehensions of an attempt at rescue were so great that Colonel Perkins rode out for seven miles with a party of cavalry to strengthen the escort and to bring them in in safety.

It was found that 23 of the rebel prisoners were wounded, most of them slightly. From some of the wounded men it was ascertained that after retiring from Kotla a number of the gang had been despatched to neighbouring Kooka villages for assistance, and that the others, including the leaders had held together in the belief that this assistance would reach them before the Puttiala officials could be put in motion. It was plain that the heavy rain and the flooded state of the country had alone prevented the expected succour from arriving in time. It was further clear that this was no common raid or dacoity, but a *rebellion*, which, if not sternly and summarily suppressed, would rapidly spread disorder, violence and anarchy over a fair country. The British officers had all been long resident in the Loodiana district, and knew how serious the crisis was. They had all taken an active part in the suppression of the disturbances at Raikote in July last, and they saw at once the danger of the situation. The delay of a day in the punishment of the rebels would, in their opinion, cause the insurrection to break out in a fresh place, and their only hope of the re-toration of peace was in the infliction of a punishment which should strike terror into the minds of the rebel bands.

Mr. Cowan's name has been much before the public in connection with the Raikote murders, the enquiry into which outrages resulted, as is well known, not only in the apprehension and conviction of the Raikote murderers, but also in the elucidation of the massacre committed at Faridoor a year previously. It is known that in these cases, Mr. Cowan refrained from joining in a recommendation to depart from the ordinary judicial procedure, and to execute summarily the Raikote murderers. The necessity for so extreme a measure did not then, in his opinion, exist.

But in the present case the state of affairs was very different. A state of *rebellion* existed. The delay of even a few hours might prove fatal to the restoration of peace. Mr. Cowan, therefore, with the concurrence of the Kotla State, and with the approval, loudly expressed, of the chief officers of the feudatory states, sentenced fifty of the rebels to be blown from guns. Of their guilt not a shadow of doubt existed. They were taken red-handed, and they confessed that he had been present in the two attacks. They declared they would submit to no rule but their own. One of them flew at Mr. Cowan and seized him by the throat. He was thrown off, and cut down by the bystanders.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th January, forty-nine rebels were blown away from guns in the presence of the contingents and chief officers of the four States. Messrs. Cowan and the British officers returned slowly from the performance of this painful duty, the shouts from the multitude who lined the roads of, "Peace is restored," "The rebellion is over," satisfied them that they had done their duty. The bands of Kookas who were waiting in the neighbourhood, in the hope that the town's people would join them, fled panic-stricken to their homes.

Whilst these grave events were going on at Kotla, Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of the Division, who was at Delhi when the news of the outbreak reached him, proceeded at Loodiana, accompanied by Colonel Baillie and Captain Menzies, Deputy Inspectors General of Police. Troops were poured into Loodiana by rail, and every arrangement in the power of all was made to crush the spread of the insurrection. The information received by Mr. Forsyth on his arrival at Loodiana showed him the magnitude of the crisis, and he at once, with the aid of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and the 1st Sikhs, arrested the Guru, Ram Singh, and his chief Soobahs. Colonel Baillie scoured the country on this duty, and in two days every rebel of influence was arrested and deported by rail to Allahabad.

Mr. Forsyth then rode out to Kotla, arriving there on the morning of the 18th. His opinion there were still grave grounds for uneasiness. Repots continued to be received that bands of Kookas were moving about the country; and he, after fully approving and confirming all that Mr. Cowan had done, ordered 16 more of the rebels to be blown away from guns. It is now known that a great rising of the Kookas was intended for the month of March, and that the precipitancy and rashness of the ambitious leaders of the insurgents, Heera Singh and Lena Singh, prematurely precipitated matters by a head, and by the severe illness and long confinement to the house, and the statements of his rapid improvement appeared to be fully justified. The usual afternoon drive was prevented by the recurrence of unfavourable weather.

To-day's visit, however, was not the first made by his royal highness. From the moment at which he became aware of facts which had occurred during his illness he was most anxious to make a call on she poor woman Dodman who is lying ill at West Clifton Lodge—on the next week, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, he carried that purpose into effect, and, though not able to leave the carriage, conveyed to the patient a message expressive of his sympathy and deep interest in her case. We are glad to state that she is doing well, and is in a fair way of recovery.

The prince has given audience on several occasions to the various officers of his household and estate, to the affairs of which he devotes a certain portion of time; he also manifests the greatest interest in the intended exhibition at Lynn of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, and has given instructions to prepare stock from the royal farm for competition in several of the classes.—*Home News.*

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN OYSTERS BY ENGLAND.

THE many thousands in the metropolis, and indeed throughout the country, who appreciate oysters, will rejoice to hear that the first consignments of this shell-fish from America have arrived in England, and will be followed by a large and regular supply. It appears that American oysters vary little in flavour, and consequently that there is little difference in price between the several varieties in the New World; and Americans are almost unanimous in upholding the superiority of their native oysters. Be this as it may, it is certain that the American oyster is most excellent, and those which have lately arrived in this country are considered by American gentlemen who have tasted them to be but little of their flavour through the voyage of about fifteen days from the further side of the Atlantic. They are not of the largest variety, but much larger than our natives and more full of meat, and they have the peculiar characteristic of a black mark inside one of all American oysters, and will act as a trade mark to prevent other kinds of our own "commons" being offered to those of the public who are anxious to try the new introduction. We believe that several of the well-known London oyster-shops have them now on sale. If the result of this importation is to reduce prices of home oysters, and at the same time to give us an opportunity of recruiting our own resources by a partial rest to our oyster beds, the advent of these Transatlantic bivalves will be generally hailed with satisfaction.—*Globe.*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

THE following letter has been addressed to various chambers of commerce in England in answer to memorials received from them by the Secretary of State for India:—

"India Office, Westminster, Jan. 25, 1872.

"Sir,—With reference to the memorial which you have lately forwarded from the Chamber of Commerce of ——— to the Secretary of State for India, on the composition of the Indian Council, I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to communicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject to which that memorial refers. The ordinary work both of Indian administration and of legislation is conducted in India, and not at home. For this purpose the Viceroy has an Executive and also a Legislative Council. The numbers of the Executive Council are limited by the administrative departments, and have important executive duties to perform. The Legislative Council, though not in any sense a representative body, yet includes members who are connected with the commerce or with local interests. Thus there are native members belonging to various part of India, and thus, at this moment, the chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is a member of the Legislative Council. The position of the Council of the Secretary of State for India is altogether different. It has no legislative authority. It has no administrative functions. It cannot even direct, although it may check, expenditure. It is a consultative body, constituted for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State in the exercise of those powers of revision and control which are the chief functions of the Government at home. How far home interests, as distinguished from the interests of the people of India, can legitimately influence decisions on the conduct of Indian administration, is a very grave political question, which it is the special duty of the Secretary of State to consider and determine on his own responsibility and on the responsibility of the Government of which he is a member. The most valuable element in the present state of the Council is that it has Indian experience, and who know the very various and the very peculiar populations whom Indian legislation must affect. As a body, Parliament has not the power. But the majority of the Council must have the special qualification of knowledge of India and of administrative experience in that country. In the old Court of Directors, however, it was not generally a certain number of members who had not passed though an Indian career, but who, in one way or another, were connected with the finance or otherwise with the commercial body of the East India Company. In this manner, together with the origin and traditions of the company, a certain indefinite but felt connection was kept up between the Government of India and the commercial classes at home. The great difference of position between the old Court of Directors and the present Council—the abolition of valuable patronage—on the one hand, and the India House from Leadenhall-street to Westminster, also—all, the complete transfer of the initiative to the Secretary of State and the comparatively inconspicuous duties which thus are left—are circumstances which have not been contributed gradually to eliminate members who have not a leaning to the Indian Services, and who have not that personal interest in, and that strong attachment to, India for its own sake, which have ever distinguished in a marked degree the servants of the Indian Government. It was natural that, under these circumstances, the composition of the Indian Council should attract attention, and the subject was brought before the House of Commons in the session of 1870 by Mr. Graves. On that occasion Mr. Gladstone stated, on behalf of the Government, the strongest objection to the particular terms of Mr. Graves's motion; but he explained at the same time that the Government were desirous of again introducing some greater variety of elements into the Council, and to that end would be prepared to recommend to the Crown, as opportunity might arise, the appointment of some members who had not belonged to the Indian Services, but who, from general ability or from knowledge of affairs, might add to the weight and consideration of the body.

The Duke of Argyll, c